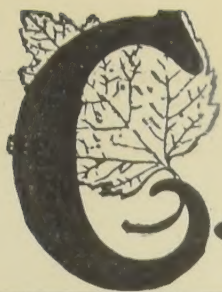


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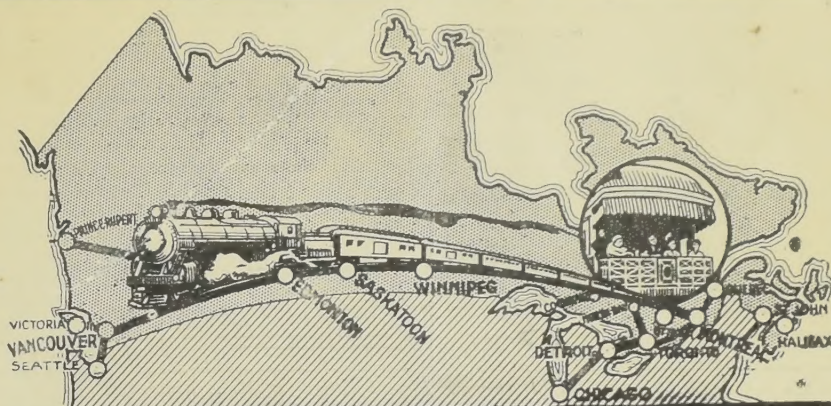
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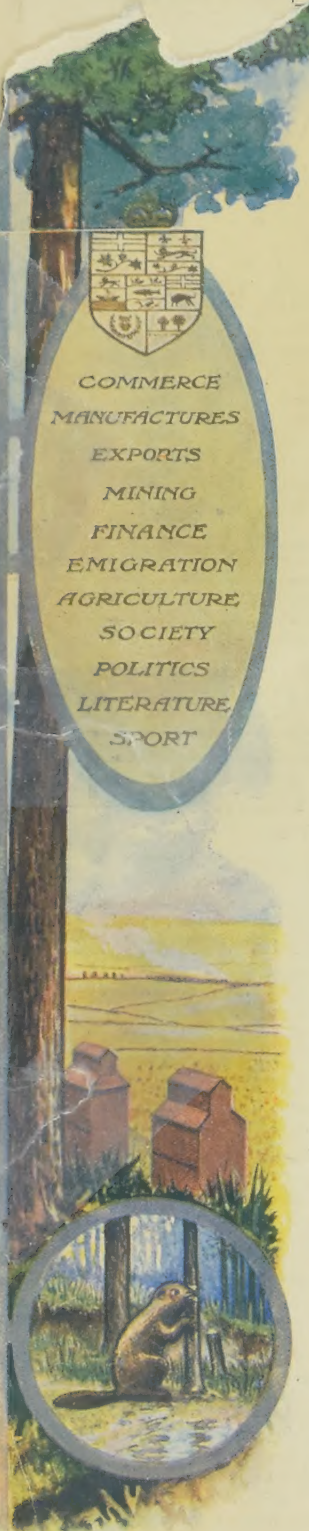
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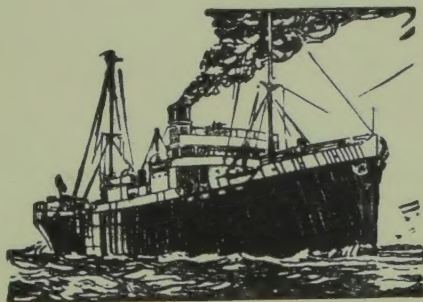
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CANADA'S BUFFALO.

(See page 27.)



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BUFFALO IN ELK ISLAND PARK, ALBERTA.
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

PAGE.

CANADA'S WILD BUFFALO	25, 27
CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS	28
"CANADA'S" NEW YEAR MESSAGES—III.	29
OBITUARY.....	30
PURELY PERSONAL.....	31, 32
IMMIGRATION DEVELOPMENTS.....	33
FROM EAST TO WEST	34, 35
CANADIAN COAL MINES (Illustrations)	36, 37
OPPORTUNITIES IN CANADA: FARM WORK IN ONTARIO	39
FINANCE, MINING, TRADE, AND BUSINESS	40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48
CANADIAN TRADE TREATIES	42
MONTREAL REAL ESTATE	42
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	46
STEAMSHIP SAILINGS	47
CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON	48

EMPIRE TRADE.

ALTHOUGH we welcome the interest shown by the British Government in their proposal to call together the Imperial Economic Conference, it can hardly be expected to co-ordinate and adjust inter-Imperial trade on any practical business basis, and without a preliminary investigation of the possibilities, it seems to be another case of putting the cart before the horse.

A far better beginning would be that suggested recently to us by a prominent Canadian banker. In discussing the future trade development of the Dominion, he expressed some impatience with the small results of the Empire trade movement. "Many delegations," he said, "have visited Canada in recent years, and we have listened to them with friendly enthusiasm, but they go home, and no results follow. Some practical and definite action must be taken if the Mother Country wishes to have a larger share of trade with the Dominions;" and he made the suggestion that if the Home Government are seriously anxious to open up and stimulate trade within the Empire, they should vote a sufficient sum of money and provide a suitable ship in which to carry a special delegation on a trade tour throughout the Empire.

These delegates, drawn from the Mother Country and from each of the Dominions, should consist of prominent business men—big contractors, architects, manufacturers—who would not merely indulge in a joy-ride and visit a few ports in the Empire, but would spend a couple of months or more in Canada, and sufficient time in the other Dominions, to acquaint themselves at first hand with exactly what is the existing export and import trade, how it can be increased by investment of British capital or the establishment of branch industries, and how the exchange of raw products for manufactures all produced within the Empire can be best encouraged and protected.

It seems to us that money could hardly be spent to better advantage. If the right personnel for the delegation is selected, on their return from this Empire tour, definite facts, plans and suggestions would be available, on which an Empire trade conference could work. The main idea in the minds of the delegates should be to determine accurately the quantity and quality of all commercially accessible raw products which are used respectively by the Mother Country and the different Dominions, and to indicate the best routes of transportation and the cheapest sources of supply. They would also consider and report on the question of the production of raw materials—such as cotton—not yet sufficiently grown within the Empire, and the soundest financial methods to encouraging production. In regard to manufactures, they would see for themselves, when on the spot, why foreign goods were successfully competing with British in Empire markets, and their practical business experience should enable them to make suggestions, either to the manufacturers themselves, or to the various Governments, which would help to recapture and hold trade.

It is obvious that, to obtain information of such value, a very practical and competent delegation is necessary. It would certainly be possible to select 25 first-class business men in Canada, and suitable numbers from the Mother Country and the other Dominions. The necessity of getting down to concrete, practical facts in regard to inter-Empire trade is urgent.

In connection with the suggestion made above, it is interesting to read a recent interview given by Mr. Arthur Balfour on the subject of the forthcoming Imperial Trade Conference, in which he said: "It is highly desirable that a few industrial experts should be allowed to sit with the Imperial Trade Conference, who have knowledge of the various Colonies' and Overseas Dominions' trade, and who could advise as to whether some of the proposals put forward are really feasible or not." At the conclusion of the Empire trade tour which is suggested, the delegates would elect spokesmen, who would sit with the Dominion and British politicians at the Conference, and would not only advise as to the feasibility or not of official proposals, but would produce carefully considered and clear-cut plans for the consideration of the Conference.

—*—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

France and Germany.

The interests of Canada are affected, of course, by the breakdown of the Paris Conference, which will temporarily affect the well-being of every country trading with Europe. The denunciation of the French attitude by a large section of the British Press quite ignores the peculiar situation and feelings of France. It is a moot point whether drastic measures or coddling is the wisest treatment for a sick Germany which is more than suspect of malingering. France has every right to employ any pressure permitted by the Treaty of Versailles on Germany's default. Her patience has been greatly overstrained, and, knowing the mentality of the Germans, France has decided to use the only argument they ever understand.

It is now obvious to all that the Armistice terms should have insisted on an Allied march through Germany, which would have induced a more chastened

mood than has been subsequently evinced by the German Government and people. There can be small hope of a true pacification of Europe until Germany openly expresses genuine contrition for its criminal machinations and proves its repentance by earnest efforts at reparation.

Fostering Export Trade.

Mr. Fielding and Mr. Lapointe have returned to Canada after accomplishing good work during their extended stay in Europe. Mr. Lapointe represented the Dominion at the International Labour Conference, and both attended the League of Nations Assembly and the cattle embargo conference. Not less important have been their services in negotiating trade treaties. As Mr. Fielding shows in the announcement published on another page, arrangements have been concluded with France and Italy, and negotiations have been carried up to a certain point with Belgium and Spain.

Upon the success of their efforts the two Ministers are to be congratulated. They provide welcome evidence of the Government's desire to foster Canada's export trade. The restrictions imposed by the United States make the European market of greater value than ever to Canada. The visit of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to Australia also testifies to realisation of the importance of stimulating trade within the Empire. The result of Mr. Robb's mission has not yet been announced. It has been a somewhat difficult task; but the effort was called for, for there is room for an extended use of Canadian products in Australia.

Marketing Agricultural Produce.

The Hon. C. A. Dunning, the Premier of Saskatchewan, has received wide commendation in Western Canada for his proposed solution of the wheat-marketing problem. It is that, in view of the disagreement that has been manifested, a voluntary pool should be created in place of a Wheat Board. Mr. Dunning suggests that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the United Grain Growers should be amalgamated and a Canadian Farmers' Export Company should be formed for the marketing of the grain, under the control of the farmers' business organisations. In the West the plan is pronounced to be deserving of the most careful consideration; and further developments will be watched with interest.

The marketing of other agricultural products besides grain has been occupying the attention of the Western farmers within recent weeks. At the meetings of the Live Stock Union, at Brandon, the disposal of cattle, bacon, and dairy products was among the topics dealt with. Special interest was shown in an address by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, the Federal Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who gave the farmers the benefit of the experience he had gained during his recent visit to Europe, and told them of his proposals for improving the position of Canada's farm products, especially in the Mother Country. He gave his audience some sound advice, not least being what he had to say regarding the British market:—

I would like to impress upon you that Great Britain is the only market in the world for the bulk of those things which Canada has to export, and we should do everything in our power to retain that market, even if the tariff walls to the south were let down. The United States only wants two or three of the things we most need to export. We should cultivate the British market.

We hope the Western farmers will take Dr. Grisdale's words to heart.

Farmers and Immigration.

On another page we give some extracts from an article by the Ontario Minister of Agriculture on "Immigration from the Farmer's Standpoint." In that article Mr. Doherty points out what many farmers recognise, but what, unfortunately, some other farmers do not seem able to see. That is the fact that additional settlers do not mean additional competition for those already on the land, but provide both an additional market and an additional labour supply. Further, as he emphasises, an increase in the productive

population means spreading out the burdens of the national debt, railway obligations, etc.

"A young country," adds Mr. Doherty, "plans its facilities for a much larger population than it has at the time, in order to make provision for the future, and the population of Ontario and of Canada, particularly the population on the land, can be very greatly increased without adding anything to the general overhead expenses of the Government."

Salvation Army Emigration.

We are pleased to see that the Canadian Government has approved of the migration scheme of the Salvation Army, submitted by Commissioner Lamb. The Salvation Army, thanks to its wonderful organisation, has been extremely successful in its immigration activities, which are carried out on sound lines. The present proposal particularly relates to the settlement in Canada of lads, single women, and widows with families, the lads being given an intensive training in agriculture in England before their departure.

In connection with Commissioner Lamb's visit to the Pacific coast, the *Victoria Times* points out rightly that too much emphasis is often laid upon the demand for the trained farm worker. And referring to the splendid account given by youths from the city during the war, it very sensibly asks:—

Will it then be seriously argued that the black-coated young man who went through a dangerous trench-digging apprenticeship would shirk a task of clearing light timber from a peaceful spot in Canada that would eventually belong to him and give him a good living? We contend that if the truth be told to these men, if the missionaries who go from this country to tell the people on the other side of the Atlantic about the advantages awaiting them will let it be known that the way may be long and weary, that there will be difficulties to surmount and hardships to put up with, the Government will be able to accept Commissioner Lamb's invitation to "Come and make your own selection; you can get any number of hardy thrifty persons . . . in the towns and in the country."

It is a pity that this sound fact has not hitherto been more fully recognised by the immigration authorities.

Empire Wireless.

At the meeting of the deputation from the Empire Press Union with the Postmaster-General on Monday, it was stated that the Canadian Government was not prepared to expend public money on a wireless service. The Postmaster-General said it was not proposed to include communication with Canada in the same station as that which was going to communicate with Australia, and he strongly deprecated the suggestion that there should be in the future conflict and disagreement with the Dominions over the question of wireless.

One of the deputation stated that the present position in regard to wireless communication with Canada was most unsatisfactory.

Canada's Wild Buffalo.

On our front page we reproduce a photograph of some members of the only herd of wild bison known to exist. It is of special interest in view of the announcement of the Dominion Government's intention to set aside part of the territory where they roam, near Fort Smith, in Northern Alberta, as an animal reserve. These animals are larger in size and darker in colour than the buffalo of the prairies, and are often spoken of as the wild buffalo or wood buffalo.

It is really astonishing to find an Eastern Canadian newspaper speaking of the herd as if it had been newly discovered. As a matter of fact, the occurrence of these buffalo was recorded by the early explorers, as far back as Samuel Hearne, and modern Canadian naturalists have kept them under observation. They number several thousand. A permanent close season for these buffalo was established in 1906, and in recent years this has been strictly enforced; but the establishment of a reserve will be an additional safeguard. The step is certainly not a hasty one, for it was advocated by Inspector Jarvis, of the Mounted Police, so long ago as 1907.

The Ku Klux Klan.

Reports from the United States point to an effort on the part of that preposterous organisation, the Ku Klux Klan, to extend its activities to Great Britain. Its spirit is so alien to ours that that aim is not likely to be realised.

So far, we are glad to see, little success has attended an effort to set up the Klan on Canadian soil. The Attorney-General of Ontario has already warned the body plainly that the law will be used to put down its activities, should they be started. And the *Toronto Saturday Night* has been denouncing the Klan with characteristic frankness. It rightly describes it and its methods when it says:—"It is minority rule; it is lawlessness; it is pernicious." It advocates that its members should be watched, and adds: "Of course, no decent Canadian citizen would think of joining this blackguardly crew—even out of curiosity."

—* *—

DEVELOPING QUEBEC'S FISHERIES.

A comprehensive scheme for the more active development of the Provincial sea fisheries is announced by the Quebec Government.

Cold storage plants will be erected on both shores of the St. Lawrence and on the Magdalen Islands, with distributing plant at Quebec. Subsidies will be granted for the establishment of canning factories. The Province is giving aid also for providing cold storage transportation, the improving of marketing methods, and other items (says the *Morning Post's* Montreal correspondent). Additional hatcheries will be built, and fishermen's co-operative organisations encouraged, and students will be sent abroad to learn the most modern methods of fishing and the preparation of fish for the market.

—* *—

HUMBER RIVER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

The Prime Minister for Newfoundland (Sir Richard Squires), on his return to the Dominion, spoke with confidence of the projected development scheme in the Humber River area. In his opinion, he said, it was an epoch-making undertaking, and never before had a Newfoundland Prime Minister been able to secure so much financial assistance from the Imperial Treasury. The Humber development scheme was about twice the size of that now operating at Grand Falls, and the capacity of the new paper mill would be 400 tons per day of news-print.

This proposition only awaits the ratification of the Newfoundland Government, the Treasury sanction for the financial support of the United Kingdom having already been authorised.

—* *—

With reference to the editorial note in our issue of December 30, on "Empire Wireless," Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., point out that their rates to Canada are 9d. per word (ordinary), and 4d. per word (deferred), compared with cable rates of 1s. and 4½d. respectively.

The Good Shepherd Convent of St. Georges de Beauce, 30 miles from Quebec, was destroyed by fire on January 4. The Provincial School at St. Boniface (Manitoba) has been burned with a loss estimated at \$140,000. *The Times'* Toronto correspondent says the damage done by fire to the property of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada last year is estimated at \$7,000,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or \$1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

FORSTER.—On January 5, at Vancouver, B.C., to Florence, wife of Lieut.-Colonel William Burton Forster, M.C., Canadian M.G. Corps—a daughter.

GIBB.—At Dinmore, Sask., on January 3, to Mr. and Mrs. John F. P. Gibb, a son.

MACLAREN.—At Vernon, B.C., on January 4, the wife of T. D. Shaw MacLaren, Dalnabreck, Oyama, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOTT—NEVILL.—On November 23, at Shellmouth, Manitoba, Emmor. F. Elliott to Marjorie, only daughter of Mrs. Margaret L. Nevill, and the late Sydney Nevill, of Highbury, London.

PRICE—WILKES.—On December 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, Bengal, Captain A. R. P. Price, of Calcutta, eldest son of the late Petley Price and Mrs. Price, of Mereside, Salt Spring Island, B.C., to Augusta, daughter of Gilbert Wilkes, of Heronfield, Salt Spring Island, B.C.

WRONG—HUTTON.—At St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on December 22, by the Rev. Canon Plumptre, Joyce, younger daughter of Maurice Hutton, Principal of University College, Toronto, and Mrs. Hutton, to Hume, youngest son of Professor G. M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, and Mrs. Wrong.

DEATHS.

HANNAH.—At Bradwardine, Manitoba, on December 30, John Hannah, farmer, in his 40th year, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hannah, High Grange Farm, Maybole; deeply regretted.

HATTON.—At 480 Charlotte Street, Peterboro', Ontario, on December 21, Jane Walford, daughter of the late James Walford, of Wembon, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, widow of the late D. G. Hatton, of Peterboro', and mother of George W. Hatton, K.C., of Peterboro', in her 92nd year.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Empire Conference.

"An Empire Economic Conference may do much good and cannot do much harm, but it is greatly to be doubted whether it will realise the expectations of its British sponsors. . . . There are many things that it can discuss. It can discuss cheaper ocean freight rates between the British Commonwealths. It can discuss cheaper and better cable communications. It can deal with the development of Empire resources. And it can discuss the desirability of keeping British capital as much as possible within the British Empire. But we shall leave ourselves open to disillusionment and disappointment if we bank upon this gathering finding easy solution for problems that are tremendously difficult, and which have world, not Imperial, conditions for their source."—*Ottawa Journal*.

Loyalty of the Prairie Provinces.

"The manner in which the alleged injustice done to holders of Grand Trunk stock is linked up with alleged antipathy to Great Britain in the Western Provinces suggests the fine hand of the propagandist. We have no hesitation in saying that in no part of Canada is there finer loyalty to Empire than right here on the prairies, and if at times the people of these Provinces have been disposed to criticise certain events or institutions in the Old Country or in other units of the Empire they have derived the right to do so from the freedom with which they have been criticised by others. The idea that any antipathy to Great Britain worth paying the slightest attention to exists in this part of Canada cannot seriously be entertained by any Briton who knows conditions here."—*Regina Leader*.

Canada Short of Skilled Labour.

"Every good citizen should back up the Hon. Charles Stewart in his determination not to let down the bars to the people of Continental Europe. We have more than enough of them now, mostly in the bootlegging business. But we should not prohibit the coming of good British artisans for whom there are jobs. During the present building season, now drawing to a close, there has been a distinct shortage of skilled workmen. This applies particularly to carpenters, masons, bricklayers, and plasterers. Of the latter there has been a dearth all the season, and as a consequence buildings under construction have been badly delayed. It would seem that among our young men there is a disinclination to learn these trades; that, together with the restrictions placed upon apprentices by the Unions, is the reason for the present shortage. The Minister of Immigration would do well to look carefully into this phase of the situation and open the gates to British labour of these classes."—*Toronto Saturday Night*.

The Lifting of the Cattle Embargo.

"The Minister of Agriculture has expressed the opinion that the lifting of the embargo will not affect the poorer grades of cattle, which will have to continue to find a market near the point of production. But well-bred and well-fed steers will stand the heavy expense of transportation to the United Kingdom. He makes the point that the best results under the new regulations will be obtained from a general improvement in the grade of stock raised and prepared for export. Mr. Motherwell adds that for such cattle the British market will afford a permanent outlet under the new conditions and he expresses his belief that a high-grade stock can be raised successfully in Canada and in much greater numbers than they are at present. Proof of this latter contention is provided by Mr. A. E. Cross's experience in the Chicago stockyards, where his Alberta bred and fed animals have more than once topped that keenly competitive market. Many factors still enter into the export situation so far as Britain is concerned, freight rates to tide-water, ocean rates, and insurance rates. Some adjustment of these will have to be made before the lifting of the British embargo will materially affect conditions in the livestock industry here."—*Calgary Herald*.

Brief and Breezy.

"If Canada cannot attract a fair share of the surplus populations of Europe, we may as well put up the shutters and go out of business."—*Montreal Gazette*.

"There is a solitary prohibitionist in the new British Parliament; but prohibitionists elsewhere can testify that it was not by means of electing prohibitionists that they got prohibition."—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

"Canada, especially Western Canada, wants above all things an intelligent farming class, who understand farming as practised in their homeland, and who will be quick to see where their methods must be modified to conform to changed conditions."—*Calgary Herald*.

"Georges Clemenceau is not a spokesman for France. He does not voice the views of the majority of his countrymen. He performed magnificent services for his country during the later years of the Great War, but since the Armistice he has learned nothing and has forgotten nothing."—*Montreal Star*.

"CANADA'S" NEW YEAR MESSAGES.—III.

Received by the Editor of "Canada" from Prominent Canadians.

Sir John Aird, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

TORONTO.

At this time a year ago I referred to the improvement which had taken place in Canadian industry and commerce as the result of a more settled state of business in this country. Since then we have been progressing satisfactorily towards recovery, and the outlook for 1923 appears to be even clearer than it was a year ago.

Although we may expect to see further adjustments in business during the next twelve months, the general financial position of the country is fundamentally sound, as can be seen from the interest which is being manifested by British and American investors in Canadian industry. We have been fortunate in harvesting a crop that in both volume and quality has surpassed our expectations; the world market for wheat and our other primary products shows an encouraging improvement; and our industries are becoming more confident in the general demand for their goods.

I feel, however, that the great need for 1923 is a determination to put every ounce of energy into the task of building up the renewed business of the country, and to ensure that undue optimism does not make us blind to the dangers of rash speculation and extravagant buying.

JOHN AIRD.

Hon. E. C. Drury, M.P.P., Premier of Ontario.

TORONTO.

The past year was one of increased productive activity in Ontario. We had more land under cultivation than hitherto; the yield per acre was above the average of the last forty years, and for the greater part favourable weather resulted in the crops being harvested under good conditions. The disproportionately low prices of farm products, as compared with commodities which the farmer must buy, deprived our agricultural population of much of the advantage which could reasonably be expected from the excellent crops. In spite of this handicap, however, the farmers of the Province are facing the future with unimpaired courage, and there is every indication that there will be no shortening of production in this important line of industry.

In the mining industry there was a marked improvement. The production of gold was increased, and

attention was attracted to new fields, which promise well for the future. The silver mining industry maintained its outstanding position, while nickel mining and refining—which had been suspended for a time—were resumed.

There are indications of a revival of lumbering and other forest industries, including the manufacture of pulp and paper. Industrial production was continued on a very large scale, notwithstanding the fact that the year was a trying one, and probably not very remunerative to the manufacturer.

On the whole, however, all these activities have relieved to a very large extent the unemployment situation, and I trust that the improvement will be continuous.

The public have experienced a good deal of anxiety on account of the coal situation, but by prudent administration and the use of substitutes for coal we are likely to overcome the difficulties that have arisen out of the miners' strike.

Financially, the Province of Ontario is now in a very strong position. The growing needs of the Province have increased our expenditures, but we have been able to secure the necessary revenue and to establish a favourable balance. The credit of the Province stands very high, owing, no doubt, to the fact that loans we have made from time to time are mainly for productive enterprises.

The outlook for Ontario was never brighter than at the present time, and, as world-wide conditions improve, I look for further development in many fields, and a period of settled prosperity in all our varied branches of production.

E. C. DRURY.

Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture of Alberta.

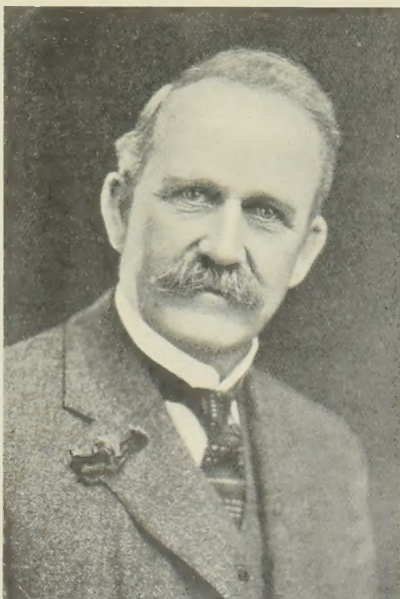
EDMONTON.

Once again, through the kindness of *Canada*, I am glad to take the opportunity of extending greetings to the people of Britain.

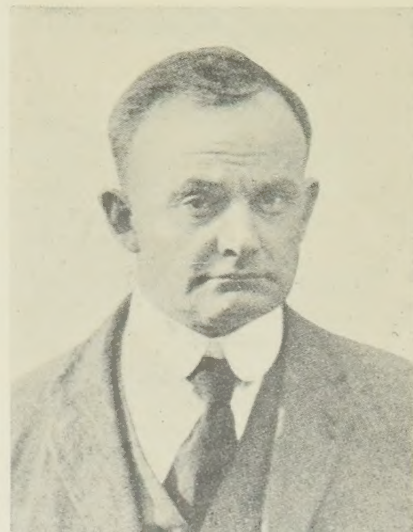
Alberta is making fairly rapid progress in its recovery from the period of depression following the war. Business in general has displayed a stronger tone during the past year, and the people of Alberta are facing the incoming year with more increased confidence and renewed faith in the future of the Province. The past season has seen somewhat improved conditions in the farming industry, and this improvement



SIR JOHN AIRD.



HON. GEORGE HOADLEY, M.P.P.



HON. E. C. DRURY, M.P.P.

will continue and increase with the development of more progressive and more diversified methods of farming now taking place.

May I take this opportunity also of conveying to the Mother Land an expression of our loyalty to British institutions and British ideals? Alberta is the youngest, and one of the most progressive, of Canada's Provinces. Our people have developed along lines of utmost freedom of thought and action, realising that such development has only been possible under our British democracy.

From time to time we have occasion to welcome within our boundaries new citizens from the Old Land. There are opportunities here for settlers with limited capital, and with the energy and resourcefulness necessary in a new land. Alberta already has many of these from the British Isles who are numbered among our most successful citizens.

GEORGE HOADLEY.

Hon. J. E. Perrault, M.P.P., Minister of Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries of Quebec.

QUEBEC.

The Province of Quebec looks forward to the New Year with a considerable degree of hopefulness, especially in view of the growing relief from the recent feeling of world-wide depression. The harvest has been a bounteous one, and our great lumbering and



BRIDGE AT ST. PIER, BAGOT, QUEBEC.

pulp and paper industries have resumed their former activities, there being a large increase in the number of men engaged for lumbering operations in the woods this winter, as compared with those employed a year ago.

Our mining industry, in common with that throughout the entire world, received a severe set-back last year in consequence of the industrial depression, and operations in asbestos and other mines, which otherwise would have been very heavy, have had to be largely suspended because of the large stocks already mined awaiting a market. Indications are now plentiful of an increased demand not only for asbestos, but also for molybdenite and other minerals, while plans are now under way for the establishment here of a large plant for the manufacture of asbestos products, such as asbestos shingles and boards, felts, paper, steampipe and boiler coverings.

Much is reasonably expected from our mines in the near future. There is a marked renewal of interest and activity in prospecting for gold and silver in the Abitibi region and in the Temiscamingue district. A very appreciable number of new claims has been staked in the townships immediately to the east of Larder Lake, as well as in Temiscamingue and in the region of the headwaters of the Harricana River. In the latter, three American syndicates are preparing to carry on extensive development work on the Martin

mine, Stabell claims, Foisy-Kengrow claims, Sixcoe Island—all on Lake de Montigny, in the township of Dubisson. Enormous tracts of the Province offer an ideal territory to the individual prospector, for the canoe routes are innumerable, and the railways bring all parts within reach. Colonisation and mining, in new districts, work harmoniously, as each helps the other. The mining camps constitute a natural market for all the produce of the settler, at prices higher than those obtaining in older settled parts; and the miner, however high the price he pays to the local farmer, gets the product cheaper and fresher than if he had to bring it in from distant parts.

Remarkable facilities are now being offered to new settlers, and good roads are being constructed to give them easy access to markets and railways.

Our fishing and hunting attractions, too, are yearly proving more inviting to visitors from abroad, whose expenditure is always generous.

So that, from every point of view, I feel that Quebec is justified in looking with confidence for a new era of prosperity in the very near future.

J. E. PERRAULT.

—* *—

OBITUARY.

- At St. John.—Mr. James H. Holland, barrister.
At Kentville.—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ryan, five times mayor. At Truro.—Mr. Peter McGregor (72).
At Westmount.—Mr. Charles H. A. Grant (72), grandson of the late Charles Grant, seigneur of Nicolet and St. Gregoire.
At Melbourne, P.Q.—Mr. Robert Gruenwald (81), formerly a well-known musical director in Montreal.
At Ottawa.—Mr. Arthur Parc (50), formerly President of the Civil Service Association; Lt.-Col. William Hurdman, D.S.O. (65), Inspector of Artillery Stores.
At Toronto.—Mrs. Philip Carman (100), daughter of Col. Sheldon Harvey, U.E.L., who settled at Adolphustown, Ont., in 1784, sister-in-law of Mr. John C. Rykert, late M.P. for Lincoln, Ont., and aunt of Mrs. Clarence McCuaig, of Montreal.
At Alexandria.—Mr. John Angus McMillan (48), formerly M.P. for Glengarry. At Sarnia.—Mrs. Pardee, widow of the Hon. T. B. Pardee, and mother of Senator F. F. Pardee.
At Winnipeg.—Mr. A. P. Stevenson, pioneer fruit grower in this Province, near Morden; Mr. John Murray (82), constructor of the city's first waterworks system in 1881.
At Edmonton, Mr. Herbert J. Dawson, Registrar of Land Titles, and owner of the Dawson Mine.
At Vancouver.—Mr. James E. Carnahan (67); Mr. E. Trimble (77), a native of Appleby, Cumberland.—At Prince Rupert.—Mr. Charles Stewart (57), Customs Officer, formerly of Goderich, Ont.

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MONTREAL WINTER SPORTS.

Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy are visiting Montreal, where they opened the Winter Carnival.

A crowd running into thousands assembled on the top of the Mountain to welcome them and to witness the tobogganing and fireworks (says the Toronto Correspondent of *The Times*). An immense number of sleighs covered the Mountain road in long files, and there was a great array of blanket and snowshoe costumes.

—* *—

When repairing the railway station at Avion (Pas-de-Calais) last week some workmen unearthed the *débris* of an aeroplane and the bodies of two men. It is believed that one of the men was a Canadian and the other a Scottish officer.

The destroyer *Patriot* (Lieut. C. T. Beard, R.C.N.), now used for training purposes at Halifax, N.S., as her sister-ship, the *Patrician*, is on the Pacific coast at Esquimalt, has arrived at Bermuda, and for the next two months will act under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief on the North American Station, Admiral Sir William Pakenham. At the end of February she will revert to the orders of the Director of the Naval Service of Canada (Captain Walter Hose, C.B.E., R.N.).

In a tribute to the late David Blythe Bogle, M.A., a member of its editorial staff, the *Winnipeg Tribune* characterises him as "one of the great editorial writers of his day," and says: "A sturdy champion of British connection, a brilliant student of economics, a man who penetrated deeply and sympathetically into the problems of the people, a man who despised sham and insincerity in all its forms—it was in these channels of thought and action that David Bogle revealed the fine qualities of mind and heart which prompt this tribute to his memory."

CANADIAN Cheese has had the reputation for many years of being the best in quality of any of its type imported into the United Kingdom.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. Sir Allen B. Aylesworth, who was Minister of Justice in the Laurier Cabinet, has been appointed to the Senate.

* *

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, and the Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, concluded their mission to London last Saturday and left Southampton in the afternoon for Halifax by the *Pittsburgh*.

* *

Among those present at Waterloo Station to bid farewell to Mr. W. S. Fielding and Mr. Lapointe, on their departure from London, were the High Commissioner for Canada, the Agents-General for Ontario, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Noxon, Mrs. and Miss Howard, Mrs. Chrimes, and Mr. G. C. Cassels.

* *

The Hon. P. C. Larkin received visits, on Friday of last week, from Mr. Henning, of Toronto, and Mr. Edgar Wills, J.P., formerly of that city; and the same day he had a lengthy conference with the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance.

* *

Mr. W. S. Allward, of Toronto, the sculptor of the Vimy Memorial, called to see the High Commissioner on Tuesday last.

* *

Mr. Graham A. Bell, Deputy Minister of Railways, and Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways, has been detailed to the staff of Sir Henry Thornton.

* *

Mr. Justice Eugene Lafontaine has been appointed Chief Justice of the Quebec Court of Appeal, in succession to the late Chief Justice Lamothe. Mr. C. A. Wilson, K.C., has been appointed a Judge of the Quebec Superior Court in place of Mr. Justice Lafontaine.

* *

The Countess of Minto's sisters, Miss A. and Miss S. Cook, sailed last Saturday for Canada by the *Empress of France*.

* *

Lady Macmaster, who has been spending a short time in Canada, staying with her daughter, Mrs. Basil Sawers, in Toronto, and also visiting in Montreal, has returned to England.

* *

Lady Hughes will leave Canada for England at the end of January. Miss Aileen Hughes, of Lindsay, who has been in Paris for the past two months, spent Christmas with her brother, Major-General Garnet B. Hughes.

* *

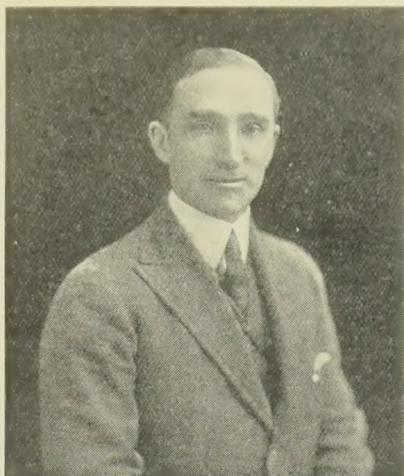
Mr. William Hanson and his daughters, Mrs. J. D. G. Kippen and Miss Beatrice Hanson, left New York by the *Providence* on January 11 for Sicily and Italy for a tour of three or four months.

* *

The London correspondent of the *Western Mail*, referring to the retirement of Mr. W. L. Griffith, says, "Whether he will return to Canada is doubtful." Mr. Griffith, we understand, has no intention of giving up his farm in Kent, where he has been most successful in breeding dairy stock.

The reception given at the British Empire Club, London, on Thursday of last week by the Agent-General for Nova Scotia and Mrs. Howard to the Hon. W. S. and Miss Fielding was a highly successful function. A feature of the evening was that the refreshments consisted entirely of British Empire products.

The acceptances included the following: Col. Maurice Alexander, M.P., Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Armour, the Agent-General for Tasmania and Mrs. Ashbolt, Mme. Albani and Mr. Gye, Mr. and Mrs. Allwood, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Arthur, Mr.



HON. MANNING W. DOHERTY.
Minister of Agriculture, Ontario (see page 39).

and Mrs. Badgerow, Major E. A. Belcher, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Sir George McL. Brown, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cambie, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cassels, Mrs. Chrimes, Mr., Mrs. and Mr. Nugent Clougher, Mr. and Mrs. Colmer, the Agent-General for Western Australia and Mrs. and Misses Connolly, the High Commissioner for Australia, and Lady Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. Dautre, Major H. J. Davison, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Sir Howard d'Egville, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Dring, the Agent-General for Queensland, Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Fraser, Mrs. D. C. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gill, Capt. Victor Gordon, Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, M.P., Col. and Mrs. and Miss Lorne Hamilton, Mr. C. L. Hanington, Mr. D. S. Fraser Harris, Sir Ernest Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hickman, Lieut. C. M. Hope (R.C.N.), Mr. Henry Howard, Major-Gen. and Mrs. Garnet Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Stephen Jones, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch Cooke, Sir Godfrey Lagden, Hon. E. Lapointe, Mr. Omer Langlois, Hon. P. C., Mrs. and Miss Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lefroy, Mr. J. Lithgow, Sir W. E. Macartney, Major and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Capt. P. D. Macdonald, Mr. J. Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Macleod, Capt. G. M. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore, Major-Gen. Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Morris, Sir Malcolm and Lady

Hilda Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noxon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Pacaud, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Phillips, Capt. Pickup, Mr. J. E. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. Reid Hyde, Mr. S. Rice, Dr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. O. Rochs, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Gemmell Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Obed Smith and Miss Smith, Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Thorold, Mr. and Mrs. Trethewey, Mr. R. Viets, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wade, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Lady Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Watson, Mr. Gordon and Mr. Beckles Willson, Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Mr. A. C. Young.

* *

Miss Mary Bond, of Toronto, returned to that city by the *Montclare* yesterday.

* *

Mr. Frank W. Strathy left Liverpool for New York by the *Baltic* last Saturday.

* *

Lieut. H. R. Tingley, R.C.N., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign*.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. D. McDougal, of Ottawa, have left London for the South of France.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butchart returned to Victoria, B.C., via New York, by the *Olympic* on Wednesday.

* *

Brig.-General F. E. Burnham, of Winnipeg, who has been associated for several years with relief work in the Balkans, is in London.

* *

Lieut. R. F. Lawson, R.C.N., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Hood*, and Engr.-Lieut.-Cdr. A. D. M. Curry to H.M.S. *Wanderer*.

* *

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, who has been acting Canadian Trade Commissioner in Bristol, has been in London on his way to take up the duties of Trade Commissioner in Singapore.

* *

The departures for New York via St. John by the *Empress of France* last Saturday included Mr. C. R. A. Boswell, Mr. W. H. Creighton, Mr. E. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Kay and Miss J. W. Kay, Rev. J. Simard, and Mr. J. G. Wylie.

* *

At the annual New Year children's party in aid of the Waifs' and Strays' Society, which was in every respect a great success, Master John Eastwood, a son of Mrs. G. C. Cassels, won the second costume prize, his Russian costume being very striking.

* *

Mr. Thomas J. Brown, formerly manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines, has been appointed Deputy-Minister of Mines for Nova Scotia in succession to Mr. Hiram Donkin, who has retired after nearly twenty years' service.

* *

Mr. Cyrille Lacroix, who arrived in London from Quebec last week, has gone to Brussels in connection with the large butter contract which he recently obtained there on behalf of the federated co-operative dairy societies of the Province. He will return to London next week.

* *

Lieut. Travers Williams-Taylor, of the 13th Hussars, son of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, while hunting in Worcestershire last week, sustained a serious injury to his thigh, and was taken to the home of his host, Major Hind, of Broadway, and is likely to be confined to his bed for some time.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

JANUARY 13.—Football: Canadian Banks, First XI. v. Holts, at Kidbrooke; Reserve XI. v. London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, at Wembley.

JANUARY 15.—Royal Academy: Opening of Winter Exhibition.

JANUARY 15.—Chamber Concert by E. J. Moeran and the Allied String Quartet, Wigmore Hall, 8.15.

JANUARY 18.—Imperial Industries Club Dinner, Sir George Wyatt Truscott in chair, Hotel Victoria, 7.

JANUARY 20.—Pianoforte Recital by Sapellnikoff, Aeolian Hall, 3.

JANUARY 20.—The Duchess of Somerset receives purses from the Young Helpers' League, for Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Royal Albert Hall.

JANUARY 22.—National Terrier Club Show, Royal Horticultural Hall.

JANUARY 23.—Royal Colonial Institute: Illustrated lecture by Mr. Allister Miller, on "The South-East Coast of Africa and its Development."

FEBRUARY 3.—Sonata Recital by Betty Polischuk and Michael Doré, Aeolian Hall, 8.15.

FEBRUARY 6.—Air Conference, Guildhall (2 days).

FEBRUARY 7.—Chelsea Arts Club Ball, at Royal Albert Hall.

FEBRUARY 13.—Parliament re-assembles.

FEBRUARY 13.—Royal Colonial Institute: Lecture on Canada by Sir Campbell Stuart.

PURELY PERSONAL—continued.

Lieut. George A. Carruthers, of Montreal, is at the Savoy Hotel, London.

* *

Dr. Charles A. Harriss arrived from Ottawa by the *Minnedosa* on January 5 and is at Berners Hotel, London.

* *

Mrs. J. Dunwoodie, of Montreal, is sailing on February 3 from New York by the *Empress of Scotland* for a ten weeks' trip to the Mediterranean. She will visit Palestine and the Holy Land, Egypt, Greece, and Italy, and on her return will spend some time in London.

* *

On the first sailing of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine's winter service between Halifax and the West Indies, the s.s. *Canadian Fisher* took a full list of passengers bound for Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, Jamaica and British Honduras. Among them were Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Logan and Miss Dorothy Logan, Mrs. M. B. Bowie, Mr. Joseph Bogaert, Miss Pearl Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Campbell, Miss Mary Clarke, Mr. J. Chambers, Mrs. J. Carey, Mrs. A. S. Donald and family, Mr. I. A. Noonan, Mr. A. G. Ramsay, Mrs. H. H. Thompson, Mr. K. K. White, and the Rev. G. O. Troop.

* *

The arrivals from St. John by the *Minnedosa* on January 5 included Mr. B. J. and Miss Pearl Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hoey, Mrs. R. S. Kennedy, Miss Lily Thatcher, Mr. C. A. Sara, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Bernier (Montreal), Mr. F. Clyde Auld (Charlottetown), Mr. Muir Campbell, Mrs. E. L. and Miss Forlong, Mrs. V. Forsyth, Mr. K. A. Ramsay, Mr. L. A. Sharp, Mr. C. C. Sprey, Mr. A. G. Williams, Mrs. A. E. R. Thomas (Vancouver), Mr. S. G. Bronsdon (Revelstoke), Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Browne (Edmonton), Lieut. J. C. I. Edwards, Capt. T. J. Guest (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. O. S. and Misses Goddard (Hamilton), Mr. George H. Hinton, Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Rawlinson, Mr. C. R. Stillwell, Mr. Ben Taylor (Toronto), Mr. W. H. P. and Mrs. E. C. Jarvis (Port Hope).

Mrs. Charles Cambie and her two daughters returned to London on Monday from a short visit to Bournemouth.

* *

The departures from St. John by the *Marburn* on January 5 included Mr. A. E. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. M. Legrand, Capt. H. V. T. Murray, Mrs. D. Price, Mr. C. L. and Mr. E. J. Sibley, Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Smith, and Mrs. F. L. Watkins.

* *

Mayor James Couzens, of Detroit, who has been appointed United States Senator from Michigan, was born in Chatham, Ont., 50 years ago. Starting as a newsboy on a passenger train, he was afterwards associated with the Ford Motor Company, and is now reported to be a millionaire.

* *

Departures from Southampton for Halifax last Saturday by the *Pittsburgh*, in addition to the Canadian Ministers of Finance and Marine and Fisheries, included Miss Florence Fielding, Mr. R. B. Viets, Mr. Owen Langlois, Mr. M. R. Lampson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Parslow, Mr. John P. Donovan, Mr. Harcourt Bengough.

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ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Miss Jeanne Boulet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Boulet, of Ioliette, to Major J. P. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C., of the Royal 22nd Regiment, and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, took place on December 27.

* *

The engagement is announced of Ethel May, youngest daughter of the late Mr. M. Moffatt and Mrs. Moffatt, Montreal, to Dr. T. F. McCaffery, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. McCaffery, Montreal. The marriage will take place at the end of this month.

* *

The wedding took place on December 23 in St. George's Anglican Church, Ottawa, of Miss Jessie Augusta Dale Harris, daughter of the late W. Dale Harris and Mrs. Dale Harris, to Mr. Montague Lewin, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. S. Lewin.

* *

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Frances Barnard, daughter of Mr. Frank Barnard, Montreal, to Mr. Ernest Charles Dean, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dean, of Westmount, is to take place on January 17, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal.

* *

In New York, on December 21, Lieut.-Col. L. Paulet Owen Tudor, of Regina, was married to Miss Elizabeth Haldane Merriitt, of 21, East Fifty-Fourth Street, New York, a daughter of Mrs. H. B. Merriitt, of Norfolk, Va. Lieut.-Col. Tudor is an officer of the Royal Machine Gun Brigade at Regina.

* *

The marriage of Miss Agnes Jack, niece of Mrs. James Henderson, Westmount, P.Q., to Mr. Robert A. Cameron, of Shoal Lake, Man., took place recently at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Robert Love, Deer Lodge, Winnipeg.

* *

Mrs. L. O. Bourget, of Montreal, announces the marriage, on December 20, of her eldest daughter, Blanche, to Maurice Ollivier, LL.D., son of Mrs. C. R. Paquin, Quebec.

* *

Mr. John O. Anderson, of Toronto, announces the marriage, on December 16, of his daughter, Margaret Ogilvy, to the Rev. John D. Sinclair, of Calcutta, India.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE.

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ALHAMBRA, Charing Cross Road.

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.

COURT, Sloane Square.—"Alice in Wonderland" (Matinées only). "When Knights Were Bold" (8.30).

CRITERION, Piccadilly.—"The Dippers" (Cyril Maude).

DALY'S, Leicester Square.—"The Lady of the Rose."

DRURY LANE.—"Decameron Nights."

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Blue Bird."

GAIETY, Strand.—"The Last Waltz" (José Collins).

HIPPODROME, Cranbourn Street.—"Cinderella."

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket.—"East of Suez."

HOLBORN EMPIRE, High Holborn.—"Where the Rainbow Ends" (Matinées only).

LYCEUM, Strand.—"Robinson Crusoe."

LYRIC, Hammersmith.—"The Beggar's Opera."

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE OF MYSTERY, Langham Place.

PALACE, Cambridge Circus.—"The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street.—"The Co-Optimists."

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue.—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" (Madge Titheradge, Norman McKinnell).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden.—British National Opera.

ROYALTY, Dean Street.—"Charley's Aunt."

ST. JAMES'S, King Street.—"Peter Pan" (Matinées only).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, Charing Cross Road.—"Loyalties" and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

STRAND, Aldwych.—"Treasure Island."

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road.—"Bulldog Drummond" (Gerald du Maurier).

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial Circus and Race Track, and Imperial War Exhibition.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

OLYMPIA, West Kensington.—Circus and Christmas Fair.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.—World's Fair (till February 3).

The engagement is announced between Lieut. H. G. Hopper, son of Major E. Hopper, R.E., and Mrs. Hopper, 41, Virginia Road, Leeds, and Valerie, daughter of Commander Eustace Maude and Mrs. Maude, Mayne Island, B.C.

* *

At St. Paul's Church, Minneapolis, on December 5, the marriage was solemnised of Miss Gladys Muriel Marsh, daughter of Mr. A. J. Marsh, and sister of Mrs. Hugh Watson, to Mr. F. Kenneth Walbank, son of Mrs. McLea Walbank, of Montreal.

* *

The marriage of Miss Helen Marian Adams, daughter of Mr. Thomas Adams, to Mr. G. W. Mackenzie Breadner, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Breadner, of Ottawa, took place very quietly on December 16 at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

* *

The marriage of Miss Annie Harrower, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harrower, Westmount, P.Q., to Dr. L. H. McKim, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McKim, of Wallace Bridge, N.S., took place on December 20 in Melville Church, Westmount.

IMMIGRATION DEVELOPMENTS.

National Conference to be Held at Ottawa.

THE Dominion Government has invited the Provincial Governments to send delegates to a national immigration conference (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). It is evident that in the new session of Parliament increased attention will be given to the preparation of a more active immigration propaganda.

Western despatches confirm with regret the announcement of the resignation of Sir John Willison from the presidency of the reorganised Canada Colonisation Association, indicating a new crisis in its affairs, although so far Sir John has not given any explanation of the position. After the initial difficulties, the project was reorganised on the basis of a national land agency, and it was hoped to secure the patronage of the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments, and some special recognition by the British emigration authorities. The position is regarded as regrettable, coming at a time when the Federal Government was gradually preparing to fulfil its promises of increased immigration activity, following the statements of the leading banks and other institutions that Canada's salvation at present depends on a rapid increase in the population through immigration.

This is especially emphasised by Sir Fredk. Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, in a review of the national position, in which he points out that the gradual return to normal conditions is hindered by the country's enormous debt, the interest on which demands a total of half a million dollars a day. Sir Frederick points out that Western Canada has many millions of acres of vacant land awaiting settlers within a reasonable distance of the railways, the development of which is urgently needed, together with the exploitation of other national resources, in order to provide the means for meeting national commitments and domestic necessities. At the same time, dealing with the promised increase of Government immigration activities, he says it is useless for the Dominion to continue spending money to bring settlers to Canada while so many of them, together with a part of Canada's own natural increase, continue to leak across the southern boundary, to settle in the United States.

—* *—

EMIGRATION ACTIVITY IN EUROPE.

London Conference's Recommendations.

The Dominion Immigration Department last year arranged, in conference with the various transportation companies and others, that all the publicity propaganda work in the United States regarding emigration should be co-ordinated, and the publicity funds respectively contributed by the Government, the C.N.R., the C.P.R., and G.T.R., used in common, so that overlapping might be eliminated.

At a conference held at Ottawa, at which the Superintendent of Emigration in Europe (Mr. J. Obed Smith), Sir George McLaren Brown (representing the C.P.R. railway and steamships), and Mr. H. R. Charlton (representing the G.T.R.) were also present, a desire was expressed that a similar arrangement to that operating in regard to the United States should be adopted regarding migration from the British Isles and the Continent of Europe. To that end a conference took place at the Dominion Emigration Office, 1 Regent Street, S.W., on Wednesday of last week, presided over by Mr. Obed Smith, in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. P. C. Larkin, the High Commissioner. At the conference, Mr. Obed Smith informed a representative of *Canada*, similar procedure as to co-operation and co-ordination to that effective regarding the United States was agreed upon for recommendation to the Department of Immigration at Ottawa, and the suggestion has been forwarded there for approval.

The representatives of the various transportation interests concerned, who were all present at the conference, agreed that greater value would be given to propaganda in the United Kingdom and Europe, and more satisfactory results obtained for the general welfare of Canada, by the co-ordination of the efforts of all concerned. The recommendations of the conference, sent from it to the Department of Immigration at Ottawa, include the application of certain specified conditions regarding general literature, the publication of voluminous news items regarding Canada and Canadian conditions, and the advantages of motor-car propaganda. The machinery for an expansion of each of these methods of publicity propaganda can be extensively developed so soon as the Canadian Parliament allocates additional funds for the purpose.

On the day previous to the conference of the various transportation companies with the Superintendent of Emigration in London, all the Dominion emigration agents in the United

Kingdom met in conference with Mr. Obed Smith at his headquarters, regarding matters affecting their work in the coming season.

Propaganda in the British Isles.

In conversation with Mr. Obed Smith regarding the propaganda work now being carried on in the British Isles, the Superintendent of Emigration said to our representative:

"One of the most promising of our efforts is the interest taken in the work of our travelling exhibition motor car. This car is able to visit two schools daily, one in the morning and one in the afternoon; in the evening it usually attracts a large number of visitors from the nearest village or market town. The distribution of school atlases of Canada, and the opportunity of actually seeing specimens of Canada's agricultural and other products, create interest among the children and their teachers. In order to stimulate this interest the High Commissioner has decided to offer a prize in each school visited by the travelling motor exhibition car, for the scholar submitting the best essay on Canada. For the present the prize to be awarded will take the form of 'The Boys' Book of Canada,' recently written by Denis Crane, which will be presented to successful competitors by the High Commissioner on behalf of the Government of Canada, to be accompanied by a similar book suitable for girls who may compete.

"The motor exhibition car has so far traversed the east coasts of England and Scotland, and is at present working its way



MOTOR EXHIBITION CAR OF THE CANADIAN EMIGRATION OFFICE.

from South to North Wales; and, after March 1, it will tour the west coast of Scotland for some weeks. As there are 34,000 schools in Great Britain, and only an average of two can be satisfactorily visited each day, it will be realised that there is an ample field for the development of this form of propaganda. A second exhibition motor car has been ordered, and will, we expect, take the road on March 15, and follow a new route through the English counties.

"It is expected that the new office of the Dominion Emigration Department, which the Government has decided to open at Southampton, will be ready for business early in February. It will be situated at Atlantic House, Canute Road, close to the docks at Southampton from whence the steamships for Canada leave."

—* *—

INSPECTION IN EUROPE.

The Dominion Government has informed representatives of the different transport companies that it intends to institute the inspection of intending emigrants to Canada at the European ports of embarkation, says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent.

—* *—

SALVATION ARMY PLANS APPROVED.

The Canadian Government has approved the plans of Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, for the settlement of 25,000 young women, youths, and children in Canada, says the Exchange Telegraph Company's Ottawa correspondent.

BY eating food produced within the Empire you are promoting trade within the Empire and with your own people. Ask for Canadian cheese and butter.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Mr. Cecil Bethune is the new President of the Ottawa Board of Trade, having been elected to the office by acclamation.

TORONTO.—Toronto had a new record in building activities in 1922. The value of buildings for which permits have been issued by the city architect's department since January 1 reaches the total of \$34,584,815, an increase of \$10,706,570 over the previous year's total, and \$7,183,054 in excess of the total value for the banner year of 1912.

—Mr. J. J. Morrison has been re-elected by acclamation to the office of secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario by the annual U. F. O. convention here.

—The next Canadian National Exhibition will be held in the Toronto Exhibition Park Buildings from August 25 to September 8 next.

—By the will of the late Mr. William Scott, Egmondville, the town of Seaforth is left \$40,000 for the erection and maintenance of a hospital. Further sums of \$2,000 each are left to Clinton, Goderich, and Wingham hospitals.

—The Ontario Legislature will assemble for its next session on January 23. The session will be the fourth of Ontario's 15th parliament.

OSHAWA.—Oshawa's total population, according to figures given by the Assessor, is 12,780, an increase over last year's total of 11,580. Added to this, however, must be taken the population of the newly-annexed village of Cedarvale. Mr. G. D. Conant places the population of Cedarvale at 1,300, thus bringing the total population up to 14,080. The town's total assessment for 1923 is \$8,709,525. This is an increase of \$758,945 over last year. These figures do not include the newly-annexed district of Cedarvale.

GUELPH.—At the fifth annual Hereford sale, held in the Winter Fair building here, under the management of the Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association, 43 head were disposed of for \$5,820, or an average of about \$135 a head.

COBALT.—On December 20, ecclesiastical, municipal, and Provincial dignitaries and a large gathering of representatives of almost every walk in life in Northern Ontario attended the funeral of Bishop E. A. Latulippe, of Temiskaming, in St. Hilarion's Catholic Church.

STRATFORD.—Thirty-four head of Holstein cattle were sold by auction at the Perth District Holstein Breeders' eighth annual consignment sale. The cattle were all of an excellent quality, and brought on an average \$176 per head.

FORT WILLIAM.—The season of navigation closes with 2,500,000 bushels less in store than at the corresponding date of last year. The total stocks are 15,544,516 bushels. Wheat stocks dropped during the week by 800,000 bushels and oats by 1,000,000, barley being the only grain the stock of which showed an increase.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Deputy Ministers of the Province of Quebec are to have their salaries raised to \$5,000 a year, to be followed by two annual increases of \$500 until a maximum of \$6,000 is reached, according to a Bill to be presented by the Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer.

—The annual report of the Quebec Liquor Commission for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1922, shows that the sales of the year amounted to \$15,212,801 and the net revenue to \$4,000,974.

MONTREAL.—A new grain elevator, having an ultimate capacity of 10,000,000 bushels, will be erected by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners. The first unit, with 4,000,000 bushels capacity, will be ready to receive the grain crop of 1923.

—A McGill student, Mr. David M. Johnson, son of Mr. W. S. Johnson, mining engineer, of Lachine, has been appointed Rhodes Scholar for the Province of Quebec for 1923. He is 20 years of age, and is taking an honours course in mathematics and physics, and intends to study law when he goes to Oxford next fall.

—Miss Elizabeth Monk, of this city, has been awarded the I.O.D.E. scholarship for the Province of Quebec this year, the selection having been made by the National War Memorial Committee of that organisation through the Provincial Board.

Mr. C. B. Hart has been elected President of the Wholesale Merchandise Brokers' Association of Montreal. Other officers elected were: Vice-President, Mr. Cecil Gordon; treasurer, Mr. J. L. Freeman; secretary, Mr. H. C. Beatty.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—At the Amherst Winter Fair bee-keepers from New Brunswick took the lion's share of the prizes. Of the six exhibits made five were from this Province. Out of a total of 19 prizes, New Brunswick exhibitors won 14. Nova Scotia won one first, two seconds, and two thirds.

—Profits to the extent of more than \$500,000 have apparently been realised by the Province during the past fiscal year from the distribution of liquor under the Prohibition Act by the New Brunswick Liquor Commission and from receipts under the New Brunswick Liquor Exporters' Tax Act.

ST. JOHN.—On December 18 Premier Foster, replying to an enquiry, said that the Lieutenant-Governor had signed the hydro contract between St. John and the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for delivery of Musquash power to the city.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—There are already two vacancies in the House of Assembly—one in Halifax caused by the resignation of the Hon. R. E. Finn, M.P., and one in Kings, caused by the death of the Hon. H. H. Wickwire. The Hon. William Chisholm's acceptance of office will automatically create a third vacancy in Antigonish, for which by-elections will be held before the meeting of the Legislature.

SYDNEY.—Sydney's building total for 1922 was more than \$40,000 greater than in 1921. The previous year's construction totalled \$556,813; last year's total was \$598,697.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.—The officers of the Annapolis Royal Historical Association are: Mrs. J. M. Owen, President; Mr. Fred Harris, Vice-President; and Mr. H. J. Armstrong, secretary.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Skilled woollen mill operatives have been brought from Scotland to operate a co-operative woollen mill established here by 315 Manitoba wool-growers.

—At the annual meeting of the North-West Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, held here, the following officers were elected for 1923: President, Mr. J. E. Holland; Vice-President, Mr. S. J. Godwin; treasurer, Mr. Chas. Holden.

—Colonel H. J. Martin, inspector of the Dauphin division of the Provincial police since the reorganisation of the force early in 1920, has been appointed Commissioner of Provincial Police to succeed Colonel J. G. Rattray, whose appointment was rescinded recently.

BRANDON.—Mr. G. H. Hutton, Calgary, was re-elected President of the Western Canada Live Stock Union at the close of its convention here. Mr. Hutton is President of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association and a director of the Calgary Industrial Fair. The following were elected as Vice-Presidents for the four Provinces: Messrs. F. H. Auld, Regina, for Saskatchewan; G. F. Herbert, Medicine Hat, for Alberta; George Gordon, Oak Lake, for Manitoba; and W. T. McDonald, Victoria, for British Columbia.

SHIPMENTS of Canadian Creamery Butter to the United Kingdom are increasing. Ask your grocer for it. It is good butter.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—It is estimated that about 5,000 barrels of oysters were packed in Prince Edward Island last year, an increase of 1,300 barrels over 1921. The price ranged from \$6 to \$8 per barrel.

—It is estimated by the Federal Government that in 1921 over 600 pairs of live foxes were exported from Prince Edward Island, and that 6,000 pelts were sold, the average price of which was \$275 per skin.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Dean Rutherford, on behalf of the University of Saskatchewan, has purchased the Clydesdale stallion which was awarded reserve grand championship at the International Exposition at Chicago.

SASKATOON.—On December 18 16 persons were rendered homeless, and loss estimated at more than \$185,000 was caused by a fire which destroyed the Saskatoon Hardware Company's store, Sugarman Bros.' grocery, and the homes of the tenants over the hardware store. The Ferguson block suffered from water and smoke.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—"There is no cause for pessimism or gloom," declared the Premier, addressing the delegates to the convention of Alberta Union of Municipalities, in session here. "This is the land of the pioneer, not the quitter," the Premier added, "and with our Western spirit there is no trouble, financial or otherwise, that we cannot surmount."

CALGARY.—Labour will have a majority in the City Council this year, having elected three out of the seven successful candidates, and with the three already in the City Council, along with one Independent Labour member, they will have 7 votes to 6.

—There has been an excellent supply of turkeys available in Alberta. Fine birds sold in the country at 25 cents per lb., and were retailed at 30 cents.

—Official reports indicate that Alberta's wheat acreage in 1922 was 642,000 acres greater than in 1921. The acreage sown to wheat this year was 5,765,565.

—The grand champion Shropshire ram of the annual international livestock exposition at Chicago was purchased by Mr. W. L. Carlyle, of Calgary, and shipped to the ranch owned by the Prince of Wales. Mr. Carlyle paid \$500 for the animal, which weighs 250 lb.

MEDICINE HAT.—The Medalta Stoneware, Limited, which has been in business at Medicine Hat for a number of years, recently increased its capital to \$500,000, and was incorporated as Medalta Potteries, Limited. Heretofore, the Medalta Company has confined manufacture to crocks, jugs, mixing bowls, and articles of that nature, but it is now its intention to go into the manufacture of whiteware in addition.

—The Rosery Flower Company, which distributes its blooms to many points in the United States as well as Eastern Canada, is erecting three new greenhouses, and will then have over six acres under glass, which it is claimed, will make it the second largest plant in the Dominion.

TABER.—Wheat crops yielding as high as 48 bushels to the acre, in comparison to 25 bushels per acre on adjoining land, resulted this season on plots handled by the irrigation branch of the Federal Government in this district.

GREEN COURT.—One of the finest crops of oats in this district was threshed at the farm of Charles Garbutt, a returned soldier. It averaged close on 40 bushels to the acre. In all, 404 bushels were produced from 10 acres. The straw was from three to five feet high.

PEACE RIVER.—More than 1,300 settlers have secured farms in Northern Alberta by homesteading this year.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—On December 16 the British Columbia Legislature was prorogued by Chief Justice Macdonald. In the seven weeks the House was in session 100 Bills were passed, in addition to the usual routine business and the voting of supply.

Supplementary Estimates of \$88,000 passed by the Legislature include \$50,000 for immigration and \$25,000 for the Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission.

—On December 14, for the first time in 20 years, the Speaker of the Legislature, by his casting vote, saved the Government from defeat. The division, called on the initiative of Mr. R. H. Pooley, Conservative member for Esquimalt, who introduced a technical amendment dealing with the registration of wills, resulted in a vote of 22 to 22. The Speaker, by his deciding vote, defeated the amendment.

The Committee on Agriculture under Dr. K. C. MacDonald, chairman, and Rev. Thomas Menzies, secretary, reported to the Legislature, "heartily endorsing" Oriental exclusion, and calling for a "system of carefully selected immigration as essential to the proper development of the agricultural areas of the Province."

—For every bottle of whisky purchased at a Government liquor store the Federal authorities receive \$1.67. Mr. A. M. Johnson, chairman of the Liquor Control Board, informed the Public Accounts Committee.

VANCOUVER.—The Royal Bank of Canada will have to pay \$126,000 to its customers who were robbed of that amount on March 27 last, according to a decision of Justice D. A. MacDonald in the Supreme Court. At midnight on that date burglars broke into the branch of that bank at Ladner and stole bonds of the amount mentioned.

—The C.P.R. will shortly undertake the opening up of a tract of land between Granville and Maple Streets from Thirty-first Avenue to Forty-first Avenue.

The premises occupied by Messrs. Clubb and Stewart on the north side of Hastings Street, between Cambie and Homer Streets, have been purchased by the B. C. Estates, Ltd., for approximately \$115,000. The property has a frontage of 50 ft. on Hastings Street. The deal was negotiated by Messrs. A. E. Austin and Co., acting for the purchasers, and by the Royal Trust Company, acting for the vendors. The building was purchased as an investment.

CRESTON.—The two packing houses of the Creston Fruit Growers' Union, as well as the Staples Fruit Company staff, were working on Sundays and at nights in November, so as to cope with the rush of apples coming in, the heaviest in the valley's history. Owing to the unsettled state of the market most of the winter varieties were stored locally awaiting a higher price after Christmas.

VERNON.—Activity has prevailed throughout the Okanagan Valley. Crab apples sent to the United States from this point a few years ago have become a regular feature of export, and this year several cars have gone across the line. Canneries at Kelowna were operating at capacity, and a record pack of tomatoes was put up. A potato starch factory is being erected at Enderby. A Vernon grower has harvested \$200 worth of fruit from half an acre of grapes.

CLOVERDALE.—On December 12 the Sullivan ranch, on the Pacific Highway, near Clayton, better known as a part of the Wickersham estate, was taken over by Mr. James Livingston, of Lulu Island. The purchase price is reported to be \$40,000 cash. The deal was put through by Mr. H. A. MacDonald, local representative of Pemberton and Sons. This property comprises some 220 acres, of which about 135 are cleared, and the remainder wild. It is understood that Mr. Livingston intends to go in for the raising of pure bred stock on a large scale.

IN the discussions over the Cattle Embargo it has been admitted that Canadian cattle are among the healthiest in the world. This fact should be of importance to consumers of dairy products.

Coal Miners' Strike Threatened.

A general strike of the mine workers of Alberta and British Columbia is threatened on account of the arrest of nearly 150 miners at Edmonton. These men are charged with unlawful assembly, and have been committed for trial before the Supreme Court on January 15. The miners in the Edmonton and district coalfield have been on strike for five weeks at the bidding of the United Mine Workers of America, which half of the men refuse to recognise.



A COAL MINE AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.



A COAL OUTCROP ON THE PEMBINA RIVER, ALBERTA.



A COAL SHAFT NEAR EDMONTON, ALBERTA.



AN ALBERTA



Photograph]

COAL MINING NEAR THE



AT THE WORKS OF THE CANADIAN COLLIERIES



COAL MINE.

Western Canadian Coal.

The output of the Canadian mines in the West can be trebled as soon as the necessary market has been established, according to Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa. The average output at present is 5,500,000 tons a year, and as the demand warrants, he says, the output can be increased to from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons yearly. Canadian coal is taking the place of American coal throughout the West, and except for South-West Manitoba, Canadian coal is being used practically exclusively in the three Prairie Provinces this year. The biggest problem of the Western mines is to secure a large enough market to produce coal on a large scale.

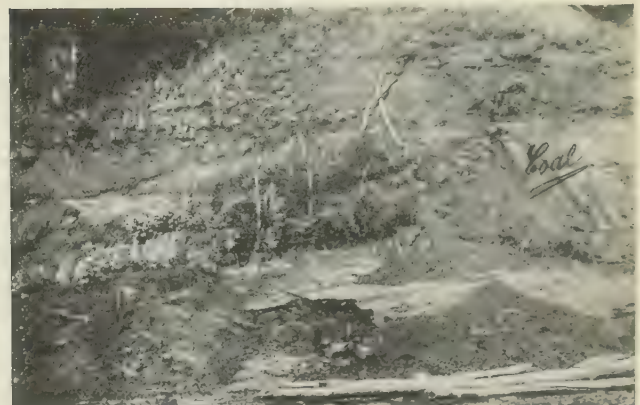


FACE AT TOFIELD, ALBERTA.

[Canadian National Railways.



A SASKATCHEWAN COAL MINE



SOFT COAL DEPOSITS ON THE ATHAPASKA RIVER, ALBERTA.



(DUNSMUIR) AT UNION BAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.



A CLAY AND COAL PIT AT ESTEVAN, SASKATCHEWAN.

QUEBEC LIQUOR LAWS.

Premier on Their Successful Operation.

In the course of a sharp debate in the Quebec Legislature last week regarding the Government amendments to the Provincial Liquor Law, the Premier (Hon. L. A. Taschereau) declared emphatically that the Quebec Liquor Law was there to stay, no matter what the opponents of the sale of alcoholic liquors might say (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*).

The Premier declared that the Government's liquor legislation and the methods of administration through an independent Commission proved its unqualified success from both the moral and material points of view, and expressed the intention of the Government to continue the operation along the present lines of such amendments from time to time, as circumstances might warrant. He said that the Government were compelled to resist the demands of the Prohibitionists on one side and hotel interests on the other, the latter continually asking for the authorisation of wider sales of alcoholic liquors than those now permitted. That was successfully resisted, despite strong efforts to secure permission for the sale of wines in taverns which were at present restricted to beer, and the sale of wines was only permitted in connection with establishments licensed for the sale of food, which system would continue.

Because of the successful administration of the liquor law the Premier declared that the Provincial Government was enabled greatly to increase the work of the improvement of public health, roads, agriculture, and education, and felt confident that the future would bring even greater benefits from the profits of Government administration of the liquor business. On the moral side he pointed to the fact that Quebec was freed from the curse of bootleggers, illicit stills, and other criminal enterprises which were reported to be flourishing in Prohibition countries, while statistics showed that there was less drunkenness and crime in the Province of Quebec than in the neighbouring Provinces of the United States under Prohibition, and expressed the conviction that the vast majority of the electors of the Province approved the present system of liquor administration.

—* *—

CANADIAN BANKS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

Royal Bank of Scotland Square Accounts.

Last Saturday's match with the Royal Bank of Scotland was the third between the teams this season. The Canadians won the first; the second was drawn; and this "needle" game, after a tense struggle, went to the Scotsmen by the only goal scored. It is of interest to note, as illustrating the closeness of the form between the teams, that in the three matches the Canadian Banks scored 6 goals, and the Royal Bank 5.

Victory on Saturday went to the better team on the day. The Scots' defence always had something in hand of the Canadian forwards, and, as a team, they controlled more of the play. Their left wing, from back to forwards, was soundness itself, Stott and Williams being unable to make headway against it. The movement leading to the Royal Bank goal developed on this wing, a fine centre from the winger being rushed through by the centre-forward.

The heavy ground caused the pace to ease in the second half, but there was no falling off in the keenness of the exchanges. The defence on each side kept a tight hold on any threatening movement, the nearest approach to a score being a shot from Williams.

For the Canadians, Harris played a fine game, his clearances being a feature of the match. Palatini was, as ever, responsible for much good football, and Brockie signalled his return by some well-placed passes to his wing.

Members and supporters are reminded that the third round for the Banks' Cup is to be played on January 20, when the Canadian team meets the South American Banks at Teddington.

—* *—

GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS.

In connection with the Post Office arrangement for the transmission of Christmas and New Year greetings by the Imperial cable at quarter rate, the total number of words cabled was 81,768. Christmas greetings in both directions between the Mother Country and Australasia amounted to 36,724 words, while between Great Britain and Canada the total was 29,557 words. The New Year greetings between Great Britain and Australasia in both directions reached 8,870 words, and between the Mother Country and Canada 6,617. The figures show that more than twice as many messages were received from the Dominions as were sent from this country.

CANADIAN law requires that Cheese made from milk from which any part of the fat (cream) has been removed, should be branded "Skim milk Cheese." The result is that all Canadian Cheese is made from whole milk. Consumers who ask for "Canadian" may be assured of getting a pure and unadulterated product.

OPPORTUNITIES IN CANADA.

READERS' ENQUIRIES.

L. W.—Only experienced farm workers and domestic helps are given any encouragement to go to Canada at the present time; but there are undoubtedly better prospects for a man with any expert trade knowledge in such a big underpopulated country, where new communities are constantly springing up. If you could pay your passage out to some distributing centre such as Toronto, Regina, or Edmonton, in the early spring, there is little doubt but that you could find work, with board and lodging and a wage according to ability. The experience of local conditions so obtained and your knowledge of carpentry and joinery would soon help you to establish yourself in a permanent and better position. We should not advise you to remain in a large town, where the Trade Unions rarely welcome a new competitor. Start in a rural district, taking any work you can get at first on the land, and your technical knowledge will soon prove its value. The officials of the Government Departments of Immigration or Employment Service in any of the cities named would give you good advice as to which locality to make for.

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OPPORTUNITIES IN CANADA.

In view of the great interest which is being shown in the Mother Country at the present time in the prospects in Canada for new settlers, we have instituted this new feature for the purpose of setting forth opportunities, and also answering readers' enquiries. Letters of enquiry should be marked "Opportunities." If, in some cases, there is delay in dealing with enquiries, senders will understand that we have found it necessary to obtain further particulars from Canada in order that the information given may be quite up-to-date. (For "Readers' Enquiries" see page 38).

THE Hon. Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Cabinet, discusses "Immigration from the Farmer's Standpoint" in an article in the *Canadian Countryman*.

"As far as male immigration is concerned," he says, "all the activities of the Ontario Government, as well as of other Governments, as far as I am aware, are directed towards bringing out only such settlers as have the fitness and inclination to go on the land. This is due to very sound reasons.

"There is no occasion to encourage industrial immigration, and at certain stages there is actually necessity to discourage any immigration which will further augment the population of our towns and cities, where, particularly at certain seasons of the year, there is considerable unemployment. In a new country, however, where the open spaces are so broad and the opportunities so numerous, there is a chance to render a real service,

more to do so. There are, of course, many farmers whose limited volume of business does not warrant them in paying wages the year around. There are, however, many farmers who think they cannot employ labour the year around, who, by a rearrangement of their farm operations, could undoubtedly do so with advantage to themselves.

"Engaging a man by the year necessarily presupposes that the production of the farm will be planned in such a way that it will give actual work for twelve months in the year on a basis which will prove profitable to the farmer. In some cases this would mean carrying on winter dairying, and in others taking up other lines of work which would mean employment in the winter months. I feel, however, that the farm labour problem will never be satisfactorily solved until farmers are able to give employment on a yearly basis. It does not necessarily need to be a married man, although that is preferable, for practically all the single men who are brought out through the Department are also placed on a yearly engagement.

Boys for Farm Work.

"Among those who are able to employ help the year around, there are, no doubt, many who would be glad to employ a boy the year around at a nominal rate of wages. The right boy, between 15 and 18 years of age, can undoubtedly do a great deal of useful work on the farm, and the training which he receives is of great value to him in future years. With this idea in mind, we are planning to bring out from Great Britain a few selected parties of boys to place on farms on some apprentice plan.

"There are in Great Britain many thousands of boys of good families who, on completing their primary school education, have no special work to turn to. For the most part they are strong, healthy, bright, and willing, and it is believed that considerable numbers will be very glad to take positions on farms of this Province, where they will be assured of a good home, sympathetic treatment, and be able to learn the business of farming.

"In planning this work it will be necessary to have reception homes, where they will be received and introduced to the Province, and from which they will be placed in the immediate district. Such a home would continue as a centre for the boys who are placed in that district, and would help to relieve the lonesomeness which they are bound to feel at the outset.

"I am satisfied that this plan, from the standpoint both of the farmer and of the boy, has sufficient possibilities to justify its trial, and I trust that when the details are evolved it will have the sympathetic interest and support of the farmers of this Province.

Men with Capital.

"It may be expected, however, that many of those who come out will have capital to invest for themselves. Even in such cases we strongly advise men, whenever possible, to work for others for a time to accustom themselves to the conditions and practices of this Province. Even when men come out without capital, it is not to be expected that they will always be content to work for others. It should be the ambition of every man who works on the land to own a farm of his own, and many of the best farmers in the Province to-day are men who came out and took positions as hired help, and by industry and thrift got to the point where they could make a start for themselves. It is very desirable that this line of progress should be maintained, and it is my intention to see that every possible safeguard is extended to those who desire to invest in this Province to assure them of getting a square deal and reasonable value for their investment.

"In a Province like this, there are hundreds of farms changing hands each year in the ordinary course, and if we can continue the ownership in the hands of the good British stock which has done so much to develop this Province, we will have reason to be gratified. The favourable conditions in Ontario, from the standpoint of scenery, of good roads, of schools, churches, markets, and community life in general, must have a strong appeal to those in rural England, Scotland, or Ireland who are seeking homes in a new land, and desire to approximate as closely as possible the conditions which they are leaving in the old.

"In seeking new citizens, I feel we should look to the British Isles, from which the finest of the pioneers of this country have come in years gone by, and we should encourage only those who will fit into our conditions, and make a success in their new homes."



LOADING HAY IN ONTARIO.

both to the individual and to the nation, by inducing the settlement of those who are prepared to assist in developing the natural resources of the soil.

"In pursuance, therefore, of these general principles, it is our policy to seek to bring in each year a reasonable number of new settlers, divided broadly under one of the following heads:—

Farm workers (married).

Farm workers (unmarried).

Boys, 15 to 18, anxious to learn farming.

Men with capital desiring to take up land.

"From the farmer's standpoint it is very desirable that there shall be available a steady supply of the right kind of farm help. There are many farmers to-day who are not producing anything like the quantity of foodstuffs which their farms are capable of producing, merely because they are undermanned. In some cases the farm is being carried on by a man who is getting to the age in life when he has the right to expect more freedom from actual labour than he has been able to secure. He has borne the burdens of the years, has perhaps built up a farm plant of which he is justly proud, and is unwilling to see it depreciate for lack of proper care and attention. He therefore continues to carry the burden if he is unable to get proper help, and the output of the farm is not what should be expected from the capital invested which would carry the extra expense of hired help.

Married Men.

"In seeking to meet this situation, it is being kept in mind that the various conditions which exist in the Province must be met in various ways. When the right man is found, the most satisfactory help undoubtedly is the married man who lives on the farm and is employed by the year. There are a large number of farmers in the Province who plan their work so as to give year-around employment, and I believe it is very much in the interests, both of the Province and of the farmer, for

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 350 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal Cities in America.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.

LONDON OFFICES: 6 PRINCES STREET, E.C.2, 26 HAYMARKET, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November, 1921) \$152,625,386.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 90½; 4 p.c., 1938, 87½.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 87; 3 p.c. do., 1938, 79½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 84½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 77½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 88½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 84½; 4½ p.c. Bds., 1920-25, 100½.
Manitoba.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 89; 5 p.c. 1888 100½; 4 p.c., 1928, 93.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Debs., 78½.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 95½; 4 p.c., 1934, 91½.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 84; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 91.

Municipal.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 87½; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 88½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 94½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 104; 5 p.c., 1953, 86½.
Fort William.—4½ p.c., 1925-41, 88½.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 60; 4 p.c., 1932, 90; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1949, 92½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 90.
Maisonnette.—5 p.c., 1952-3, 97.
Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 88½.
N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 81.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 99½; 3½ p.c., 71½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 89½.
Regina.—4½ p.c., 1925-52, 78; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 89½.
Saskatoon.—4½ p.c., 1940, 78; 4½ p.c., 1941-61, 84; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 95.
S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 71½; 5 p.c., 1962, 85.
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 94½; 3½ p.c., 1929, 89½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1948, 90.
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931, 91; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 80; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 87.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1933-60, 70; 4 p.c., 1962, 76½; 4½ p.c., 1962, 86.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1926-36, 87; 4 p.c., 1940, 85½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 81; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 87.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 90.
Algoma Cent. Terms.—Stamped, 22.
Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c., 46.
Atlantic and N. Westn.—5 p.c., 97½.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 92½.
Buffalo and Lake Huron.—1st Mt., 102½; 2nd Mt., 102½.
Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 75½.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 74½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c. Perp., 70; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 82½; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 83½; 3½ p.c., 1958, 71½; 4 p.c. 1934, 90; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrg., 44½; Ont. 3½ p.c., 1938, 81; 4 p.c. Perp., 71½; Pac., 4½ p.c., 1950, 87½.
Can. Pacific.—155; 4 p.c. Pref., 76½; 4 p.c. Perp., 79½; Algoma 5 p.c., 98½; Spe. Ins. 6 p.c. Note, 109½.
Dom. Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Debs., 78.
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 77.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 80.
Grand Trunk.—5/-; 4 p.c. Guar., 76½; 2nd Pref., 60/-; 3rd Pref., 30/-; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 96½; Perp. 4 p.c., 78½; Gt. Westn. Borrd. 5 p.c. Perp., 97½; Western Dollar Bds., 81.
Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 65½; 4 p.c., 1955A, 73½; 4 p.c., 1955B, 73½; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 76½; 4 p.c. Debs., 29½; Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 85½.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 98½; 4 p.c. Perp., 77½.
Ontario and Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 97½.
Ou'Appelle.—4 p.c., 76½.
Quebec and Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 69½.
Quebec Central.—Cap., 98; 4 p.c. Debs., 79½; 3½ p.c. 2nd Mt., 64½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c. 2nd Debs., 104; 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 4/4½.
Bk. of Montreal.—50½.
Brit. Empire Trust.—5 p.c. Pref., 15/7½.
Can. Nthn. Prairie Lands.—38/-.
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—42½.
Can. Land and Irrig.—1/1½.
Hudson's Bay.—7½; Pref., 100/-.
Royal Bk. of Canada.—44 3/16.
San Antonio Lands.—6 p.c., 11.
Trust and Loan of Can.—(15/- pd.), 18/3.
Union Bk. of Can.—29½.
W. Can. Lands.—5 p.c. Debs., 18½.

Electric Light and Power.

Brazil Traction.—46½; Pref., 88½.
B.C. Elec.—Def. Ord., 88; Pref. Ord., 76½; Perp. Pref., 79; 4½ p.c. Debs., 88½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Deb., 78½.
Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 76½.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 84½; 7 p.c. Pref., 108.
Cities Services.—6 p.c. Pref., 70; Com., 180.
Kaministiquia Power.—Cap., 105.
Shawinigan Water.—Cap., 121½.
Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 77.
West Kootenay.—6 p.c., 100½.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c. Perp., 72½.

Iron, Coal, and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c., 30½.
Brit. Empire Steel.—Com., 8½; 7 p.c. 1st Pref., 73.
Can. Collieries.—5 p.c. A, 13; 5 p.c. B, 95/-.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 101½.
Dom. Iron and Steel.—5 p.c., 84; Pref., 74½.
Lake Superior Corp.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 50.
Steel of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 101½.
Mines.
Mond Nickel.—Ord., 32/-; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 24/6; 7 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 19/6; 5 p.c. Debs., 97; 8 p.c. Debs., 109.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfids.—Com., 7/6; Pref., 8/4½.
Can. Cement.—6 p.c. Bds., 104½.
Can. Car and Foundry.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 72½; 6 p.c. Bds., 102½.
Cockshutt Plow.—Com., 8.
Can. Westn. Lumber.—5 p.c. Income Debs., 22½; Com., 1/-.
Dom. Tar and Chemical.—40/-.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—Ord., 22/1½; 6 p.c. Pref., 21/-.
Lake Superior Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 107½.
Marconi of Can.—10/6.
Penmans.—5 p.c. G. Bds., 104½.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 92½.
Riordon Pulp.—6 p.c. S. F. Debs., 71.
Simpson (R.).—5 p.c. S.F.G., 94.
Spanish River Pulp and Paper.—Com., 97½.
West. Can. Flour Mills.—6 p.c. S.F.G., 105½.

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RAILWAY EARNINGS (GROSS). Ten Days Ending December 31.

Canadian Northern: \$1,529,500; dec., \$464,594.
Canadian Pacific: \$5,321,000; inc. \$408,000.
Grand Trunk: \$563,777 inc., £70,620.
Note: One working day less in 1922.

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A world's tour of 30,000 miles, with calls at twenty-six ports, will be the itinerary of the Cunard liner *Samaria* when she sails from New York on January 24. The vessel left Liverpool last Saturday, and will not return to the Mersey until the middle of next June.

COMPANY REPORTS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for November, \$31,022; operating expenses, \$30,681.

Kaministiquia Power.—The company has declared usual quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable February 15 to shareholders of record January 31.

Canadian Northern Prairie Lands.—The company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ended December 31, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable January 15 to shareholders of record January 4.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—Gross earnings for November, 17,735,000 milreis; increase, 3,180,000 milreis. Net earnings, 11,240,000 milreis; increase, 2,420,000 milreis. Aggregate net increase from January 1, 27,352,000 milreis.

Standard Bank of Canada.—For the quarter ending January 31, 1923, a dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of the bank, payable February 1 to shareholders of record January 17. The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held in Toronto on February 28.

Dominion Glass.—Net profit for the year to September 30 was \$718,540, making available, after deducting interest charges and dividends on Preferred stock, and including \$818,144 brought forward, \$1,184,684. Quarterly dividends amounting to 6 per cent. have been paid and \$929,684 carried forward.

London Joint City and Midland Bank.—The directors report that, full provision having been made for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profits for the year ended December 31 amount to £2,253,492, which, with £777,253 brought forward, makes £3,030,745 for appropriation as follows: To interim dividend, paid July 15 last, and final dividend, payable February 1 next, for the year 1922, at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum less income tax, £1,441,778; to reserve for future contingencies, £500,000; to bank premises redemption fund, £300,000, leaving to be carried forward a balance of £788,967. For the year 1921 the dividend was at the same rate, £750,000 was reserved for future contingencies, £300,000 was placed to the bank premises redemption fund, and £777,253 was carried forward.

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B.C. IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

A report has now been made by Mr. C. P. Williams, the English mining engineer engaged by the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, to make an investigation into the tonnage possibilities of the iron ore deposits of British Columbia and other iron ore bearing zones on the Pacific Coast as far south as Mexico and as far north as Alaska.

He says that an iron and steel industry can be established in the Province, that the necessary materials for the successful working of such an industry are available, that there is a good and increasing market for the product, that the time for the launch of such an industry is opportune, and that the enterprise should be most successful.

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CANNING INDUSTRY IN THE DRY BELT.

The new fruit and vegetable cannery at Kamloops, B.C., is proving a boon to the district, both to the growers and to labour in the city. This season 22,500 cases of tomatoes were packed, 3,000 cases of pumpkins, and 1,500 cases of apples. Over 100 persons are employed at the height of the season.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Ticket Day.

Pay Day.

Wed., Jan. 24.

Thurs., Jan. 25.

The Stock Exchange has only been moderately brisk during the past week, and general conditions have been irregular. The definite breakdown of the Reparations Conference in Paris chilled sentiment prior to the week end, but it led to no important selling, and as regards the undertone there was a certain amount of satisfaction at the definite clearing of the situation.

Domestic securities are now cheerful, partly on better trade reports and partly in connection with hopes relative to the outcome of the Debt Funding Commission to the United States. Adjustments in the latter in conjunction with further departmental economies at home are expected to result in a further reduction in the income tax in the next Budget.

Among Canadian securities there has been a fair volume of business, and the general tone has been steady. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have maintained previous levels. The Fours hold at 88½, and the 4½ per cents. at 100½, municipal loans showing only unimportant changes.

There has been little development of interest in the railroad group. Canadian Pacific at 155 are unchanged after moderate fluctuation. Grand Trunk Preferences have been marked forward ½ to 1 on hopes relative to the outcome of the memorial to the Canadian Government.

In the land group, Hudson's Bays have settled back to 7-7-16. Lower-priced descriptions have been dull.

There has not been a great deal doing among industrials, but on the whole the tone has been firm. Dominion Steels are unchanged at 35½. Canadian Cars at 33½ are 2 up, and the Pref. at 72½ show a similar rise. Lake Superiors have risen 1 to 6½, and the Income Bonds have been marked up 4 to 31½. Canadian Cements have not varied, but the Pref. show a rise of 2 to 105½. Canadian General Electrics have hardened slightly to 86½. Spanish River Pulp Pref. and Shawinigan Water show no movements on balance.

There has been a fractional setback in Brazil Tractions to 46½. Mexican traction issues have been steady but slow. As regards mines, they are unchanged to a fraction down.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, December 26.

Last week followed an example which has not infrequently been set of late, for the early dullness and weakness was succeeded by quite a brisk burst of activity at the end of the week, and this was accompanied by strength, as a result of which quite a number of stocks closed before Christmas at their highest prices for the year.

A feature of the week's business was the renewed strength of the pulp and paper securities, of which Abitibi, Brompton, Price Bros., and Spanish River all attracted considerable interest. The position of the pulp and paper stocks is, of course, helped by the continued and substantial increase in the exports of paper, especially newsprint. A report just issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association shows, for instance, that the exports of pulp and paper last November totalled \$11,425,998, or well over a million dollars more than in October, and nearly \$2,000,000 in excess of the figures for November, 1921. The value of exports of pulp and paper for the eight months ending November 30 last shows an increase of well over \$10,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. Reports as to the condition of the lumber industry are also more encouraging now—a fact which will favourably affect such concerns as Price Bros. The annual statements published last week by the Royal Bank of Canada and the

Canadian Bank of Commerce, also, besides showing the healthy condition of those big institutions, reinforce previous indications of the same nature that business conditions in Canada are again on the up grade.

The striking advances in the case of the Flour Milling shares, viz., Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods, I reported in my last letter. Quebec Railway, which was among the most active stocks of the week, also registered a net advance of 3½.

Among prices at the close of business before the holiday, Abitibi was 69½; Asbestos 67, Pref. 85; Atlantic Sugar 23½; B.E. Steel 9, 2nd Pref. 25½; Brompton 38½; Can. Car. 30½, Pref. 66½; Can. Cement 78; Can. Gen. Electric 81½; Can. S.S. Lines Pref. 55; Cons. Smelting 25½; Dom. Glass 87½; Dom. Textile 173; Dom. Textile rights 37½; Howard Smith 79; L. of the Woods 175; Laurentide 94; Mont. Power 103½; Ogilvie 290; Price Bros. 46½; Quebec Railway 26; Shawinigan 113; Span. River 98, Pref. 106½; St. Lawrence Flour 79; Steel of Can. 66; Toronto Rly. 85½; Wayagamack 60½; Winnipeg Rly. 33.

It is reported that the Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Co. has placed orders of a total value of about \$1,100,000 for new generators and other equipment, of which about \$500,000 worth is to be supplied by the Can. General Electric Co.

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EXPECTED NEW LOAN.

It is probable that a new loan will be floated after the Budget has been brought out, announces the Ottawa correspondent of the Central News.

The Federal revenue for the fiscal nine months ended December is \$300,000,000, an increase of \$6,000,000, chiefly from the sales and stamps taxes.

Income-tax receipts show a decline of \$20,000,000, reflecting the bad business conditions in 1921.

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CANADA'S MINERALS.

A second edition has been published of "Minerals and Mining Industries on the Canadian National Railways," issued by the Industrial and Resources Department of the C.N.R.

The object of the booklet is to convey some idea of the importance of the mines of the Dominion, the varied character of her mineral deposits, and the remarkable possibilities in many of the undeveloped areas. It deals with the physical features of Canada, and gives in concise form information on the various mining areas and the metallic and non-metallic minerals contained in the various Provinces. One of the instructive and interesting features of the work is that it gives information as to the many applications and new uses of the economic minerals in the industries and arts.

Copies of this handbook may be obtained on application to the European head office of the Canadian National Railways, 17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

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BITUMEN FROM TAR SANDS.

Professor K. A. Clark, of the University of Alberta, at Edmonton, has been successful in perfecting a practical method of extracting bitumen from the tar sands of the Athabaska region, in that Province.

The freed bitumen is used for surfacing roadways. The Alberta Government has ordered several car-loads of tar sands, which will be put through this process at Edmonton and the product used in surfacing mud roadways where the traffic is heavy.

MINING NOTES.

It is believed that the adverse conditions which have impeded the progress of the silver mining industry in Canada have now passed their worst, and that a considerable increase in production may be anticipated from now onward. The decline in the price of silver has now to some extent been offset by the decline in cost of production, and it is suggested that the gradual improvement of conditions in the leading countries of the world will open the way to an improving market for silver. The output of silver from the Ontario mines increased in 1922 as compared with 1921, a decrease in some cases of from 25 to 30 per cent. in cost of production being an important contributing factor. Nipissing, with an output of about 3,000,000 ounces, has been the largest producer, and other producers include the Mining Corp. of Canada, Coniagas, O'Brien, Keeley, La Rose, and McKinley-Darragh, which latter resumed production several months ago, and is now producing at the rate of about 50,000 ounces per month. New operations include the lease secured by Coniagas on the Beaver Mine, development work on the Colonial Mine, which is expected to join the producers this year, and on the Genesee property, where valuable bodies of silver ore have been encountered. In the South Lorrain district the Haileybury-Frontier Mine is producing regularly. In Gowganda the Miller-Lake-O'Brien is producing steadily, and the Castle-Trethewey, which has shipped some ore, has now a large amount of silver in sight, and will probably soon instal a small mill and become a regular producer.

The Dome Mine is now treating an average of 1,100 tons of ore daily, and is producing gold at the rate of about \$4,500,000 a year. Its total production of gold so far has reached about \$17,000,000. Recent development has shown the ore at depth to be much richer than nearer the surface; between the 600 and 1,400 ft. levels much of the ore runs from \$10 to \$40 per ton in gold. There seems every prospect that the Dome will develop into one of the greatest gold mines in the world.

The Lake Shore Mine is expected to be milling about 300 tons of ore daily by next autumn. It is stated that the ore will average \$18 to \$20 per ton in gold, indicating production at the rate of nearly \$2,000,000 per annum. The Paymaster Mine will commence production on a small scale this month; a small experimental mill is being installed to treat the high-grade ore which is being encountered.

During November the Nipissing Mine mined ore of an estimated value of \$212,016. Shipments of silver totalled 252,034 fine ounces, valued at \$165,094. Production of cobalt was 36,000 lb.

Liverpool interests have purchased 500,000 shares of Treasury stock of Gold Centre Mines, Ltd., which property is located within a short distance of the Hollinger and McIntyre Mines.

It is stated that the gold-mining district in Northern Manitoba is attracting much attention from mining men and investors, and claims have changed hands at high figures. The United States Smelting, Refining, and Milling interests are stated to have made a large investment in the Elbow Lake district, and an English syndicate is stated to have bought recently 41 claims at a price reported to be \$750,000. The Murray claims, formerly under option to the Hollinger Cons. interests, are now being further developed by the Gordon Murray Gold Mining Company.

The first company dealing with Labrador gold has been registered at St. John's, Newfoundland, under the name of the Stagbay Gold Mines, Ltd., with a capital of \$5,000,000 (says the St. John's Exchange Telegraph correspondent). The first expedition is going to Labrador at the end of May at an anticipated cost of \$500,000.

PERCY LUSCOMBE AND COMPANY.
MINING STOCKS AND BONDS.
55 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, Canada.

CANADIAN TRADE TREATIES. France, Belgium, Spain, and Italy.

The following statement respecting Canadian trade treaties was issued by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, before returning to Canada last week:—

"Besides the negotiation with the French Government, which eventuated in the signing of a treaty respecting commercial relations between France and Canada, the Canadian Ministers, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, have had discussions on similar questions with the Belgian Government at Brussels and with representatives of the Spanish and Italian Governments in London and in Paris. At the request of the Belgian Government negotiations with them have been suspended for a time.

"In the case of Spain the commercial treaty recently concluded between Great Britain and Spain contains a clause in which the Spanish Government agrees that Canada may become a party to that treaty. Pending consideration of the action to be taken, the existing commercial relations between Spain and Canada have been allowed to stand for a period of six months. The Canadian Ministers hold that the conditions of the British treaty are not suitable to the situation of Canada, and that, therefore, a separate treaty should be made. As the negotiation of such a treaty would necessarily occupy considerable time, the Canadian Ministers have asked the Spanish Government to maintain the present conditions not only for the six months contemplated, as before stated, but for a further six months, so that time may be allowed for the due consideration of details. It is expected that such an arrangement may be made.

"Negotiations with Italy have just been completed, and a treaty respecting the commercial relations between Italy and Canada was signed at the Foreign Office in London on January 5 by the Canadian Ministers. In the absence of the Italian Ambassador, who is at the Paris Conference, the *Chargé d'Affaires*, H. Gabriele Preziosi, signed the treaty on the part of Italy."

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HAMILTON'S HOSPITALITY. London Children Entertained at Guildhall.

The late Sir John Kirk and the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, which continues a splendid memorial to his life-work, had many friends in Canada, especially in Ontario and British Columbia, where auxiliary societies exist.

On Wednesday of last week, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, and the Sheriffs, welcomed some 1,200 children, selected from East End schools on the society's list, in the Guildhall, where they were given a good meal and provided afterwards with a capital entertainment, including a fairy play. The Hamilton (Ontario) auxiliary branch provided the funds, through Mrs. Pain, its hon. secretary, and Mr. W. C. Noxon, the Agent-General for the Province, who was accompanied by Mrs. Noxon and Miss Whitney (a daughter of the late Sir J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario), and Miss Warwick, of Toronto, who has long been identified with juvenile welfare work.

After the Lord Mayor had addressed a few kindly words to the children, and voiced their gratitude to the people of Hamilton, Mr. Noxon expressed their thanks to the City authorities for allowing the entertainment to take place in such an historic building. He then briefly described to the children the city of Hamilton, where their hosts lived—a city, he said, which was surrounded by immense tracts of fruit lands known as the Niagara Peninsula, where apples, pears, peaches, and plums grew in rich variety and great abundance. Mr. Noxon said many former little guests of the Shaftesbury Society were doing well in Canada, and any of those present could always find good friends and a welcome from the people of Hamilton and the Province of Ontario.

Among the gifts handed to each of the guests on leaving was an Ontario apple.

During the proceedings, Mr. Edwin Dodd, Chairman of the Shaftesbury Society, who had a very hearty reception, read the following telegram:—"The King and Queen thank the little guests of the Shaftesbury Society's Auxiliary, of Hamilton, Ontario, assembled for the 30th annual children's dinner at the Guildhall under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, for their New Year greetings, which their Majesties warmly reciprocate. The King and Queen, as Patrons of the Society, hope that they will enjoy their entertainment, so kindly provided by their friends in Canada."

Lady Kirk and several members of the City Corporation were present, and the Canadian visitors were delighted at the evident pleasure which the city of Hamilton had afforded the children, whose homes are in some of the poorest parts of the East End of London.

* * *

"Bob" Edwards and his paper, the *Calgary Eye-Opener*, were the subject of an appreciative article by "J. A. S.," in *The Nation and the Athenaeum*, of December 30.

MONTREAL REAL ESTATE.

Most encouraging Year Since the Boom.

Mr. A. Guy Ross, of Messrs. A. G. Ross and Company, in a review of the real estate situation in Montreal, furnished to the *Montreal Gazette*, says that notwithstanding the severe commercial depression of the past year, affecting producer, manufacturer, and wholesaler, real estate conditions were encouraging both as regards the number and value of transactions, and in connection with the revival of building operations throughout the city and suburbs.

There was practically no speculation in property, and transactions represented bona fide sales to those requiring properties for residential or commercial occupation.

The year 1922 Mr. Ross describes as perhaps the most important in the past ten years as regards real estate transactions in point of number and value involved, and also in connection with building operations of all description throughout the city and suburbs. Notwithstanding a year of severe commercial depression, in which manufacturers, producers, wholesalers, and, to some extent, retailers suffered, the real estate situation was the most encouraging since the period of reaction which followed the boom culminating about 1912.

Increase in Values.

Since about 1918 there has been a gradual but moderate increase generally in the value of real estate, with here and there sale records showing surprising advances, where properties exactly suited the requirements of purchaser. Perhaps this was most marked for a time in the case of modern high-class houses in the best West End residential section, partly explained by the fact that building operations had practically ceased during the war period owing to the high cost of material and labour. This condition, however, has changed, and home-seekers now seriously consider the alternative of buying land, which has advanced less than any class of real estate, with a view to building the house suitable to their requirements. The house vendor's argument of replacement value, more or less fallacious, and especially so when applied to old buildings, has lost its force.

Advances in values have been evident during the year in connection with sales of property in the best business section of St. Catherine Street West, between University and Mountain Streets, and it looks as though something approaching pre-war prices may, before long, be paid in that section. The erection of the Mount Royal Hotel has done much to improve values of property in its vicinity.

There have been no transactions in the best financial section of the city, that is, on St. James Street between the Post Office and McGill Street, but the tendency of large corporations to acquire their own premises, instead of renting in office buildings, is indicated by the purchase of the north-west corner of St. James Street and Victoria Square at a price of nearly \$30 per foot.

Speculative Buying.

Property has, as a rule, been purchased because needed for commercial or residential occupation, and there has been little speculative or investment buying—the exception being transactions in moderate sized and small apartment houses, which is the favourite investment of French-Canadian capitalists, and estates looking for permanent investment with the maximum return compatible with security.

Vacant land, which has been in good demand for the past two or three years owing to the revival of building operations, has moderately advanced in value, but is still selling below pre-war prices. The majority of transactions have been in residential building lots, preference being given, as formerly, to Notre Dame de Grace Ward, where there is a ready market for a cheap class of dwelling-house, also in Outremont, and noticeably in Westmount, in the popular Upper Level or Boulevard section.

A number of transactions have taken place in choice building sites in the West End of the city above Sherbrooke Street, and there are indications that the demand will continue.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS' CONCESSION.

Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, informed a meeting of representatives of 97,000 employees of the Canadian National Railways, on Friday of last week, that the order debarring employees from accepting public elective office had been rescinded (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent).

—* *—

Sir Henry Thornton, when questioned in Canada as to the location of the Canadian National Railway headquarters, said that in the meantime they would continue "under my hat."

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A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. Cable or Mail Transfers effected to, and Accounts Opened at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. Deposits Received at interest. Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

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EMPIRE'S LARGEST HOTEL.

The Mount Royal Hotel, claimed to be the largest in the Empire, was formally opened in Montreal on December 20. Mr. W. M. Birks, President of the Board of Trade, presided at the inaugural banquet, at which Mr. Mackenzie King and Sir Lomer Gouin were among the speakers.

On the doors being thrown open for public inspection, the building was visited by 15,000 people.

Built of granite, buff stone, and light buff brick, the Mount Royal Hotel is ten stories high and covers a site of 306 ft. by 227 ft. The interior design is in Italian Renaissance, which treatment is also carried out in the design and colourings of the furnishings and decorations.

There are several public service rooms, such as the main dining room, lobby, ball room, and banquet hall, with floor space comparable with that of the larger ice hockey rinks. The hotel has its own artesian wells with a capacity of 7,200 gallons of water an hour.

The electric wiring for the building required approximately 150 miles of wire, enclosed in 60 miles of conduit. The telephone system has a capacity for some 2,000 stations (equal to the service requirements of a city of 10,000 population).

—* *—

The Moravian mission ship *Harmony*, now lying at the London Dock, has just returned from her annual trip to Arctic waters to visit the mission stations on the coast of Labrador. Bishop Martin, the head of the Moravian Mission in Labrador, who has retired after working there for 35 years, returned in the ship.

ONTARIO PRIZE APPLES.

AT the "Daily Mail" Imperial Fruit Show, held at the Crystal Palace, October, 1921, Apples from Ontario, Canada, won the following Prizes:—

£100 Challenge Cup.
4 First Prize Gold Medals.
5 Second Prize Silver Medals.
1 Third Prize Bronze Medal.

Also Cash Prizes to the aggregate value of £75.

At the same Show, Oct.-Nov., 1922, Ontario Apples won the following Prizes:—

11 First Prizes out of a possible 14.
9 Second Prizes.
1 Third Prize.

Also Cash Awards to the amount of £74.

For information and free booklets write:
Agent-General for Ontario, 163 Strand, London, W.C.2.

BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED 1817

Paid-up Capital \$27,250,000. Rest \$27,250,000. Undivided Profits \$558,815. Total Assets (October 31, 1922) \$713,569,566.

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For information regarding THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Executors and Trustees, reference may be made to London Offices of the Bank of Montreal. The Company, functioning in every Province of Canada, with a chain of Branches from Atlantic to Pacific, has under administration assets exceeding \$300,000,000.

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PAPER orders placed with German firms in the past are now being largely executed by the Mills and Factories of Quebec. New Pulpwood Mills are urgently required.

IMPORTANT NEW INDUSTRIES have been started, and others have been greatly developed. The Steel Trade is booming.

CHEAP WATER POWER is abundant.

Annual Value of Dairy Produce - \$51,022,540

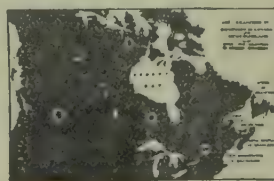
Annual Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup - - - \$7,500,000

Annual Production of Tobacco 16,770,000 lb., value - - - \$7,200,000

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OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"Titled, Landed, and Official Classes."

Kelly's "Handbook of the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes" (London: Kelly's Directories, Ltd.; 30s.), is a reference book with a unique value. The appreciation in which it is held is shown by the fact that it is now in its 49th year. The main section of the book—which runs to 1,889 pages—gives many useful particulars (including the addresses and, as far as possible, the telephone numbers) with reference to some 30,000 people. Many of the best-known business men of the United Kingdom are included, this feature having been considerably developed in the present edition. The other sections include an alphabetical list of the members of the new Parliament, with their constituencies, and an alphabetical list of the constituencies, with the name of each member; lists of the Royal Households and of Foreign Ministers and Consuls; tables of precedence; and a list of clubs.

Burke's "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage."

The additions to the Peerage and the number of persons holding titles, and the numerous changes in the holders of hereditary titles in recent years make the possession of the latest edition of "Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage" (£6 6s. and £9 9s.) a veritable *sine qua non* in the reference library of all those in any way concerned or interested in public affairs. It is a notable fact that more peerages were conferred during the Premiership of Mr. Lloyd George than in that of any of his predecessors. The war has, of course, been responsible for many of the changes in the holders of titles, for the proportion of deaths was larger among the Peers than the Commons. "Burke's Peerage" was founded in 1826; its first issue contained 400 pages; the present edition has 2,780

8vo. pages. The chief difference between "Burke" and any other work of a similar character, whether published in this country or abroad, is that "Burke" stands alone in publishing the full and complete genealogy of every family which now bears a hereditary title, with armorial bearings, etc. Sections of the book deal with precedence, the history of the Peerage, and the biographies of those who as knights or Privy Counsellors have only life interests in titles of honour. Other sections of the book deal with foreign titles borne by British subjects, with the biographies of knights, Privy Counsellors, and Bishops, and there are chapters on the origin and statutes, the stars and the robes of the different Orders of Knighthood. The names of Companions of the various Orders are also given.

"Architectural Students' Handbook."

"The Architectural Students' Handbook," by F. R. Yerbury (London: Technical Journals, Ltd., 27-29 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 10s. 6d.), provides, in handy and authoritative form, information helpful to those entering, or about to enter, the profession. Its author is the secretary to the Architectural Association. In connection with employment, it is noted that appointments in Canada "are seldom, if ever, made from England, although under normal conditions an assistant with an English training can usually find employment if he goes to the Dominion."

* * *

"The New Canada" is the title of an article by Sir Campbell Stuart in the *Empire Review*. "With the recuperative powers of youth," he says, "the country is returning to the pre-war prosperity of its trade. Altogether it is an hour of hope and of inspiration. And if the new Canada is able to seize that opportunity, to throw open the gates that lead to the land of promise, it will ensure a greatness and a prosperity in the future that will dwarf even the records of her glorious past."

BANKING AND FINANCE.

C.P.R.
Stockholders'
Income Tax.

An important notice has been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to its shareholders with regard to the allowances of relief from British Income Tax for the two years ending April 5, 1921, to residents in the United Kingdom. It is important to remember that to secure the relief for the year 1919-20 application must be lodged with the local Inspectors of Taxes prior to April 5 next. The many thousands of stockholders in the company must include a large proportion of small holders, those possessing £200 or so of stock. It is to this class that this notice especially applies, for in many cases such small stockholders fail to put in applications for relief either from ignorance or indifference. When it is borne in mind that the relief that may be claimed for the first-mentioned year is the tax suffered in excess of 3s. 6d. in the £, or 8½d. in the £, whichever is the lesser, and in the second period 1s. 5d. in the £, it is worth making the small effort to secure repayment. The concessions mentioned apply only to the dividends paid by the company, and not to the additional interest allowed to stockholders by H.M. Treasury under the American Dollar Securities Deposit scheme. Those shareholders who have already received the granted reduction of tax on their dividends for 1919-20 down to 3s. 6d. in the £ or less cannot, of course, claim under the relief scheme just authorised by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue. Those requiring further information on the subject, whether Common or Preference stockholders, should consult the terms of the official announcement or write to the London office of the company.

* * *

Ontario Mining
Activity.

In our review of the financial year we dealt very briefly with the increasing interest aroused by the development of Ontario's mineral resources. The returns now published by the Provincial Department of Mines, showing the results achieved for the nine months ending September 30, afford an opportunity for calling attention to the rapid strides being made by Ontario, notably in the production of the yellow metal, which is the outstanding feature of the Province's metalliferous record for the period under review. The value of the gold produced was \$15,506,806, as compared with \$9,818,073 for the corresponding period of 1921. Silver production has been well maintained, and an outstanding feature was the large increase in nickel (metallic). Metallic copper was an exception to the general results achieved, and whilst the tonnage and yield from iron ore was sensibly higher the production of pig iron showed a very heavy decline. Against this, however, it should be noted that the total output from this source from both domestic and imported ore was 237,827 tons, worth \$5,646,536. Credit is only taken in the official data for the proportional product from Ontario ore. The total value of the nine months' production was \$26,923,637, against \$20,994,172 in the same period of 1921, and of the substantial increase revealed it is eminently satisfactory to find that the greater portion was attributable to gold. That Ontario is making rapid strides as a producer of gold is evident from these official statistics. Not only is it a leader among the Canadian Provinces, but it will undoubtedly for the full year outstrip its older rival, California. We are told that for the third quarter of 1922 Ontario was producing at the rate of over \$22,000,000 a year, or equal to about one-eighth of the Transvaal's output for the same period.

* * *

American
Financial
Ascendancy.

Whilst the nervousness aroused by the collapse of the momentous Paris Conference, with its deterrent effect upon all exchanges, including those of North America, may postpone the date at which the British market will become an active competitor with the United States for the financing of Canada's needs, a note in the *Wall Street Journal* proves that the subject is already attracting considerable attention in New York. Our contemporary says that the continued advance in sterling is "converting bankers to the belief that the Canadian loan necessary to make up national and railway deficits will be split between New York and London." It is considered by this authority that by the spring, when it is expected that the issue will be made, competition from London "will probably be a sufficiently serious factor to threaten flotation of the entire issue in that market." American opinion postulates the probability of \$4.76 for the £ by that time, "as indications point to a steady advance with no apparent reason for reaction." On the other hand, it is pointed out, "it is fairly certain that Montreal funds will be at a 2 per cent. discount within the next few months, which would place British and Canadian funds on practically the same basis." Our contemporary opines that with this condition in prospect it may be safely assumed that strenuous efforts will be made to secure the entire loan for London.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The sequence of annual statements of the great Canadian banks, which form such an interesting feature at this season, is continued by that of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Like other statements already issued, the statement of this bank for the year to November 30 last naturally indicates in some of its items the decreased business activity which was experienced, especially earlier in the year, by Canada as by other countries, though in a less severe degree, but the whole statement shows that this big bank has maintained its position in a manner which should be eminently satisfactory to both its shareholders and customers, while the general indication that is provided of improving conditions will be welcome to all who are interested in the Dominion.

The bank's net profits for the year were \$3,002,485, making with the balance brought forward a total of \$4,949,435 available for disposal. Of this, dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent., absorbed \$1,950,000, and Dominion and Provincial Government taxes \$325,000; \$400,000 was written off bank premises account, and \$170,678 transferred to pension fund, leaving a carry-forward of \$2,007,502, or nearly \$151,000 more than the amount brought into the year's accounts. Total assets amount to \$406,108,675, and of these \$175,550,002 are liquid assets, this latter figure representing 47 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public. As the comparative percentage at the end of last year was 46.68, the bank has even been able slightly to improve its liquid position during the year. Among the assets, cash and Dominion notes represent \$56,879,307; Dominion and Provincial Government securities, securities of other Governments and of Canadian municipalities, \$36,729,469; railway and other bonds, Debentures and stocks, \$7,366,754; call and short loans, \$45,351,076; current loans and discounts in Canada amount to \$193,697,729, or about \$12,900,000 less than a year ago, while similar loans abroad amount to \$22,535,748. Among the liabilities, deposits stand at the large total of \$329,106,924. Of these \$248,601,526 are interest-bearing, or "savings" deposits, and that these only show a decrease of about \$5,500,000 after a year of much less than normal business activity is remarkable evidence of the confidence reposed in the bank and of the effect of the nationwide practice of economy. The rest, or reserve, account stands at \$15,000,000, which is equal in amount to the bank's paid-up capital.

* * *

Official figures show that investment in the pulp and paper industry of Canada amounts to \$294,000,000, of which 67 per cent., or \$204,641,716, is owned by Canadians; 19 per cent. is held in the United States, and the balance in Great Britain. Since 1919, there has been an increase of nearly \$93,000,000 in the industry. In that year the percentage held by United States investors was 24. The British investment in stocks and bonds to-day is placed at \$23,727,381.

* * *

The recently-issued report of British Columbia Fruit Lands, Ltd., for the year to April 30 last, shows a loss of \$7,293 on the year's working, but this was less than the loss for the previous year. The profit on apple sales, \$17,957, was about \$2,000 less than for the previous year, but this was much more than offset by the decrease in the loss on ranches working, as this loss only amounted to \$47,771, as compared with \$82,592 for the year to April 30, 1921. The loss on ranches working was due mainly to the low prices obtainable for beef cattle, a condition which, as pointed out in the report, is general. The report shows that since the arrangement was made with a separate organisation to sell the company's properties on a commission basis, 37.62 acres of orchard lands have been sold for \$23,925; 18.41 acres of unplanted lots for \$4,602, and 8.92 acres of residential lots for \$2,300. The active operation of the selling agency, the British Overseas and General Agency, Ltd., and the careful methods adopted to ensure satisfaction on the part of purchasers of lands, were, it will be remembered, the subject of special notice in *Canada* some little time ago. As a result of the issue of £100,000 Prior Lien Debenture stock, under the scheme of arrangement brought into operation last October, £10,000 is provided for further working capital, and a portion of the prior lien loan debt to the British Canadian and General Investment Company is discharged. The balance of the loan is satisfied by allotment of Prior Lien Debenture stock. The 6 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock has been converted into 8 per cent. Income Debenture stock, and the holders thereof will be allotted 30,000 Preferred Ordinary shares of 1s. each.

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Up to the end of last week the Scottish curlers had scored only two wins in Nova Scotia, against several defeats. On Monday they lost the first test match.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On this page we will endeavour to give to any of our readers who so desire full information on Canadian matters.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and this should be particularly done when more than one are asked.

Envelopes containing enquiries regarding financial matters should be marked "Financial." Detailed replies by letter to financial questions are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers requiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a Postal Order for 5/-, which will cover three questions.

Those of our readers desiring information about Canada are invited to avail themselves freely of the services of "Canada."

T. R.—We noticed the statement; but it is inaccurate.

COLLECTOR.—The first Canadian stamp—a 3d.—was issued in April, 1851.

NATURALIST.—The article to which you refer appeared in *Canada* of October 21 last.

J. L. T.—The future of the railway has not yet been decided. The question of its completion will probably come before the Dominion Parliament this spring.

OIL.—It is stated that, at any rate, a proportion of the crude oil produced in the new Montana oilfield will be marketed in Alberta, as a pipe line is to be built from the Sunburst-Kevin oilfield to connect with the Imperial Oil Company's tanks at Coutts, Alberta. It is also reported that other interests prominently concerned in the Montana oilfield are considering the establishment of a large refinery in Southern Alberta.

R. W. D.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's contract with the Dominion Government for steamship service between Canada and the West Indies, which became effective as from April 1, 1922, is on the same basis as the previous one, but instead of binding the company to run its steamships at a speed of 11 knots an hour, of which they are not always capable, they are to be operated at their best speed. The provision in the old contract obliging the company to use its best endeavours to arrange through rates for freight to and from inland points in Canada has been extended to cover passengers in the present contract.

G. M.—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company's fiscal year ends on June 30, and the annual meeting is usually held early in the following year. Monthly earnings and expenses statements are issued by the company, and these show that since the close of its latest year the company's net earnings have substantially increased. For October last, owing to an increase in earnings and a decrease in working expenses, the increase in net earnings was nearly \$43,000 as compared with October, 1921. For the four months to October 31 last, gross earnings were practically the same as for the corresponding period of 1921, being \$3,375,461, but, as operating expenses were considerably decreased, net earnings at \$948,336 for the four months show an increase of nearly \$104,000.

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The Canada Steamships' *W. Grant Morden* broke another record for herself and Fort William on December 12, when she took out a cargo of 560,000 bushels of grain. She first took on 330,000 bushels of wheat, an amount exceeded only by the cargo of the *Louis Hill*, and then added 230,000 bushels of oats, a cargo in itself for many of the big lake carriers. This was not her heaviest cargo, but certainly the bulkiest.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THOSE whose INCOME IS TOO SMALL for England will find near Kamloops, British Columbia, the "Old Country" province of Canada, congenial surroundings and cheap living where moderately hard work will increase their means. Apply **The British Overseas & General Agency, Ltd., 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2, or Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.**

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

In order to keep our readers in Canada in touch with the contents of the leading British magazines, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

The place of honour in the *Connoisseur* is given to an article by Mrs. Hemming on some unique specimens of English needlework pictures portraying quaint tradition and folklore. Beautiful examples of Chinese ceramic art, illustrative of the decoration of porcelain in colours in the Ming dynasty, are described by Leigh Ashton. Lady Victoria Manners throws "Fresh Light on Nathaniel Dance, R.A.," and some excellent examples of this portrait-painter's art are reproduced. An interesting feature is the "Heraldic Department," through which Mrs. Cope answers readers' enquiries in this connection.

In the *English Review* Austin Harrison discusses reparations and Europe's economic problem generally, under the title "The Mannequins' Tea-Party"; Charles P. Isaac writes on "The Great Corner in Gold"; and Theodore Stanfield on "The American Peace View." In the "Five Model Men" series, "Captains of Industry" are dealt with; and among other contents is a translation of "The Man Who Could Not Die," by Maxim Gorki. The "Theatre-Craft" section includes articles by H. F. Rubinstein, Horace Shipp, and Hermon Ould.

The *Royal Magazine* opens with an interview with Edna Best, this year's "Peter Pan," and there are bright and entertaining articles on "Christmas-Time Beauty," by "A Girl About Town"; "Hunting the Fox," by "Sabietache"; and "What I Would Say to a Girl," by Rebecca West. The stories are numerous and will appeal to a variety of tastes.

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CANADIAN TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

An Ontario timber manufacturing company are in a position to supply hard maple blocks, 9 in. and the multiple, with sufficient width allowed to make the cross cut, in widths 2 in. and 3 in. and 1 in., 1½ in., and 1¾ in. thick, and would like to get into touch with United Kingdom importers. They can also manufacture dowels to specification.

A London firm of indent merchants have an enquiry from South Africa for tubular wheelbarrows (weighing 63 lb. each, packed 12 in a bundle) and desire quotations from Canadian manufacturers f.o.b. Canada-Cape Line.

The Secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London has received a letter from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Calcutta containing a list of Canadian products for which there is a demand in the Indian market. Among these are the following:—

Paint and varnish brushes, bleaching powder, proprietary and patent medicines, agricultural implements, telegraph and telephone wires and cables, typewriters, railway carriages, waggons and parts thereof, locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof, wood sleepers, steam boilers, bronze powder, optical goods, rubber tubing.

—* *—

When it comes to submitting tenders for the heavy machinery for the steam standby plant of the City of Winnipeg hydro electric system, British firms will be given every opportunity to bid along with Canadian and American concerns.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Four insertions for the cost of three.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

POTTERY WORKS.—An excellent opening is offered in British Columbia to a practical man who understands the manufacture of brick, tiles, and pottery, and can introduce capital for the development of a valuable clay deposit.—Write, "Clay," c.o. Editor, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

FOR SALE.

ALBERTA.—About 400 acres of land with a frontage on large lake, in well-settled district, suitable for stock raising, etc.; price £1,000, terms one-third cash, balance in instalments to suit purchaser, with interest at 6 per cent. per ann. Also: Farm of 1,120 acres, in one of best farming districts in Alberta. Easy reach of town and railway. Over 1,000 acres can be cultivated; 120 acres now under crop; over 30 acres cultivated grass, watered by splendid spring. Ten room brick house. For all information, apply, "E. G.," Box 569, *Canada*, 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal, or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

TORONTO—

PARKER & CRABTREE, Barristers and Solicitors, 103 Bay Street, Toronto. Cable address: Kerpar. Toronto. Codes: Western Union and Bantleys. Maurice Crabtree. James Parker.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables "Allensü," Birmingham, England.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS, ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CHILLED MEAT.

It would be unwise for any Province of Canada to attempt a chilled meat business at present, stated Mr. J. S. McLean, of Toronto, at the annual meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union. His company, the Harris Abattoir Company, he said, had discontinued chilled meat shipments because 17 shipments made in 1921 lost the company an average of 2 1/3 cents per lb. The total loss on 1,200,000 lb. was \$28,000. No Province at present had a sufficient supply of the right quality of animal to establish a chilled meat trade that could compete with Argentina. He expressed the view, however, that ultimately Canada could produce a better quality of beef than Argentina, owing to the fact that, in his opinion, a grain ration, which Argentina beef never get, would be essential to the very best quality of beef.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No 40, Buenos Aires. Cable Address, Canadian.

Australia.

D. H. Rose, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; Office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. Cable Address, Canadian.

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels. Cable Address, Canadian.

Brazil.

L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164 Rio de Janeiro; Office, Rua Gonçalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable Address, Canadian.

British West Indies.

R. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. Cable Address, Canadian.

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Cable Address, Canadian.

Cuba.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 312 Teniente Rey St., Havana, P.O. Box 1290. Cable Address, Canadian.

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. Cable Address, Canadian.

Holland.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam. Cable Address, Watermill.

India and Ceylon.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 Mission Row (P.O. Box 2003), Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. Cable Address, Canadian.

Jamaica.

G. R. Stevens, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston. Cable Address, Canadian.

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; Office, 51-B Main Street, Yokohama. Cable Address, Canadian.

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. Cable Address, Canadian.

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable Address, Canadian.

Straits Settlements.

P. W. Ward, P.O. Box 121, Singapore. Cable Address, Canadian.

United Kingdom.

High Commission for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. Cable Address, Sleight, London.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Cable Address, Canadian.

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool. Cable Address, Canadian.

A. B. Muddiman, Acting Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. Cable Address, Canadian.

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Cable Address, Canadian.

United States.

F. Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Cable Address, Canadian.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

T. Geddes Grant, 9-11 Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Norway and Denmark.

E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. Cable Address, Sontum.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

Canadian Pacific.

Liverpool to St. John, N.B.

Friday, January 12.—*Montclare* (via Greenock).

Friday, January 19.—*Marloch*.

Friday, January 26.—*Montcalm*.

Friday, February 2.—*Marburn* (via Greenock).

Friday, February 9.—*Montclare*.

Southampton to St. John, N.B.

Saturday, January 27.—*Melita*.

Saturday, February 17.—*Minnedosa*.

Southampton to New York via Cherbourg.

Saturday, January 20.—*Empress of Scotland*.

Glasgow to St. John, N.B.

Saturday, January 13.—*Montclare*.

Saturday, February 3.—*Marburn*.

Vancouver to China and Japan.

Thursday, February 22.—*Empress of Asia*.

Thursday, March 8.—*Empress of Canada*.

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows: January 26, *Niagara*; February 23, *Makura*.

Cunard Steamship Co.

Southampton to Halifax and Boston.

Friday, January 12.—*Antonia*.

Friday, February 2.—*Saxonia*.

Friday, February 23.—*Antonia*.

Liverpool to Halifax.

Thursday, January 25.—*Andania*.

Saturday, February 10.—*Ausonia*.

Thursday, February 22.—*Tyrrhenia*.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, January 12.—*Antonia*.

Saturday, January 20.—*Berengaria*.

Saturday, January 27.—*Mauvetania*.

Friday, February 2.—*Saxonia*.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, January 13.—*Scythia*.

White Star-Dominion Line.

Southampton to Halifax.

Wednesday, January 24.—*Canopic*.

Liverpool to Halifax.

Thursday, February 8.—*Canada*.

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Thursday, January 18.—*Manchester Mariner*.

Thursday, January 25.—*Manchester Producer*.

Letters, newspapers, and parcels are due direct from Canada by the *Marloch*, January 14; *Metagama*, January 21.—Letters only are due via New York by the *Majestic*, January 13; *President Munro*, January 18.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERALS.

The value of the mineral output of British Columbia for the year 1922 is estimated at \$32,167,463, as against \$28,066,041 in the previous year, an increase of \$4,100,822.

The feature of the 1922 production was the increase in gold and silver values, the former amounting to \$4,116,815, which is \$1,079,462 more than in 1921, and the latter \$4,034,154, which is \$2,422,953 more than the previous year.

Only one of the base metals shows a decline as against 1921, copper, the value being estimated at \$4,042,000, a drop of \$837,564.

The coal production approximates 2,559,474 tons, valued at \$12,797,070, an increase of \$377,095.

— * * —

Dominion Tar and Chemical.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent., tax free, has been declared, payable on or before January 22, on account of the half-year ended December 31.

Canadian Explosives.—A dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared for the quarter ended December 31, on the 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred shares, payable January 15.

Passenger and Forwarding AGENTS.

For information in regard to steamship and railway fares to any British Dominion, application may be made to any of the following British Passenger Agents:—

BRISTOL—Mark Whitwill and Son, Grove Avenue, Queen Square.

BUXTON—Miss Marian Bates, 63 London Road.

DERBY—G. and A. Pegg, 28 Green Lane. **HUDDERSFIELD**—S. G. Butterworth, 4 Railway Street.

LEEDS—A. B. Robinson, 61 Woodhouse Lane.

LEICESTER—Dugald Michael, Australian House, 17 Highfield Street.

LONDON—J. Jackson and Sons, 7 and 8 Charing Cross, S.W.

Pitt and Scott, Ltd., 25 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES—J. J. Stout, 1 Silver Street.

FOOD PRODUCTS AT BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Useful work is being done by the various trade and technical committees of the British Empire Exhibition, to be held at Wembley in 1924. It is to these committees that the Executive Council and the Management Committee have delegated the task of organising representative exhibits of the particular trades with which they are concerned. The larger industries are being organised entirely by their own trade associations, but in the case of many other trades about 50 representative committees have been set up to work in conjunction with the exhibition officials, and they are now holding regular monthly or fortnightly meetings, with the object of inviting exhibitors, individually or in groups, securing the requisite amount of space, and arranging and classifying the exhibits. The committees are getting into communication with all traders in the different trades. Some of the smaller traders, it is thought, may desire to economise by exhibiting in groups. Provision for this will therefore be arranged.

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Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wingate & Johnston, Ltd.).
Robt. Mason, Home Fire Supt.
E. P. Snears, Underwriter.
W. A. Miles, Manager.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner.—HON. P. C. LARKIN, 19 Victoria Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—MR. W. C. NOXON, 163 Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, 36 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUND- LANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

B.

Burnham, Brig.-Gen. F. E., Winnipeg.—Authors' Club, Whitehall Court.

C.

Cameron, T. H. and Mrs., Montreal.—Carlton Hotel.

G.

Goodwin, Charles and Mrs., Winnipeg.—Savoy Hotel.

H.

Harriss, Dr. Charles, Ottawa.—Berners Hotel.

J.

Jeffs, Mrs. W. H. M., Toronto.—Whitehall Hotel, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Montagu Street.

L.

Leslie, Frances.—Hotel Bristol.
Lowe, Robert, Victoria.—Avenue Lodge, Avenue Road, Bexley Heath.

Mac Mc.

McClain, Mrs. S. and Clara, Regina.—Grant-leigh Hotel, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater.
MacIver-Campbell, Major P., Vancouver.—Regent Palace Hotel.
McLelland, R. A., Kingston, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.

M.

Murray, A. H., St. John's, Newfoundland.—Hotel Russell.

N.

Naylor, J. Hewett, Arrow Lake.—Overseas Club, Vernon House.

S.

Stevens, Capt. W. H., Toronto.—Regent Palace Hotel.

T.

Tingley, P. R., Wolfville, N.S.—University Union, Edinburgh.

W.

Watson, Alfred, Toronto.—Piccadilly Hotel.
Williams, E. S., Calgary.—Norfolk Hotel.

Y.

Young, R., Toronto.—Hotel Russell.

—* *—

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMMANDERS.

The following changes are announced in connection with commands of Canadian Pacific steamers:—

Captain R. G. Latta, late of the *Montcalm*, has been appointed commander of the *Empress of Britain* for her West Indies cruises; Captain Turnbull, late commander of the *Empress of Britain*, has been transferred to the *Melita* as commander; and Captain Hamilton, late commander of the *Melita*, has been appointed to the *Montclure*.

FRESHWATER LAUNDRY, 25 PACKINGTON ROAD, ACTON, W.

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TALC AND SOAPSTONE.

Occurrences in Canadian Provinces.

A report just published by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, and prepared by Mr. Hugh S. Spence, deals with the talc and soapstone resources of Canada.

It appears that while talc is known to occur in Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia, and Ontario, the last-named Province is the only one that has figured at all prominently as a producer.

The Nova Scotia occurrences are small, and are not regarded as of economic importance. Quebec undoubtedly possesses important talc deposits, most of them yielding an off-colour grade of ground talc, which, however, has good "slip," and should be of value for the paper, roofing, and foundry trades. A similar grade of talc is produced at several localities in British Columbia, and there is also in that Province a deposit of cream-coloured steatite, or massive talc, which shows some promise, and which may, with the improved transportation facilities afforded by the Castle-Windermere-highway, prove capable of development.

The principal talc mines of the Dominion lie in the vicinity of Madoc, north of Belleville, in Hastings County, Ontario, where there is produced a superfine, white talc that is much in demand by the talcum powder, textile, paper, soap, and rubber trades.

According to the statistics of production given in the report, the production of talc in Canada in 1920 amounted to 21,000 tons, valued at \$167,000. Virtually the whole of this quantity was derived from the Madoc area, Ontario.

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CLAYS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

One of the greatest deposits of pottery clay on the continent, containing roughly 500,000,000 tons, is located in Saskatchewan on a railway line, states Mr. W. G. Worcester, Professor of Ceramics in the University of Saskatchewan. He says tests of Saskatchewan china clays have proved they are of superior quality to those found in England and the United States. In the Readlyn-Willows and Eastend-Ravenscrag districts very large deposits of clays suitable for the manufacture of granite ware, floor and wall tile, insulators, and other articles where a white body is required have been discovered. In addition, these districts have deposits of semi-refractory clays, suitable for making sewer pipes, terracotta, enamel ware, and ordinary fire brick and stone linings. The Eastend-Ravenscrag district, in particular, has good resources of clay suitable for manufacturing Rockingham yellow ware and a wide range of stone ware, including chemical.

The high price of lumber and the need for cheaper building materials are proving a great stimulus to the ceramics industry in Saskatchewan.

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It is reported from the Goudreau Gold Mines that by a drift over 1,000 feet long at the 200-foot level a large amount of ore has been placed in sight, and that this ore shows better values than were found on the surface. Operations are to be carried to a depth of 400 feet at once, and a mill is to be constructed in the spring.

CANADA'S THIRD INDUSTRY.

Expansion in Pulp and Paper Manufacture.

The pulp and paper industry ranks third in Canada in respect of annual revenue produced. Canadian newsprint mills have a rated capacity of 1,250,000 tons yearly, whilst there is equipment to produce 2,500 tons of pulp daily.

The industry is expanding rapidly. Plants projected or under construction are as follows:—

The Provincial Paper Mills are erecting a large plant at Port Arthur.

The British Columbia Minister of Lands recently announced that a pulp and paper plant would be established on Columbia Lake by an English concern.

According to its agreement with the Ontario Government, the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company is to spend \$2,000,000 within three years on the erection of a paper mill at Fort William.

The Bathurst Company, Ltd., is installing a newsprint machine in its mill at Bathurst, New Brunswick, which, according to directors' announcement, will be in operation in the spring and employing 500 persons.

In British Columbia Eastern capitalists have secured an option on a site at New Westminster for a paper mill, and a pulp and paper mill is projected for Prince George, in the same Province.

Certain American interests are erecting a plant at Elko, in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, where substantial limits of timber have been secured. Officials state that the first unit of the plant, producing 50 tons of paper daily, will be operating in the fall of 1923.

On the Pacific coast the Seaman Paper Company of Chicago and Vancouver interests are reported as being about to build a paper mill within 100 miles from the great port.

Michigan interests are said to be negotiating with the city of Kingston, Ontario, with the object of building a pulp and paper mill in the old capital.

—* *—

WINNIPEG'S GRAIN RECORD.

Speaking of the record crop movement in the Canadian West during the past season and the part the railways played in the marketing of it, Mr. D. C. Coleman, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated at the Winnipeg Kiwanis Club that Winnipeg was now the greatest wheat market in the world in the point of receipts. He quoted figures showing that inspections for the three months ending November at Chicago totalled 8,275,500 bushels, Minneapolis 45,969,100 bushels, while inspections at Winnipeg for the same period amounted to 108,231,513 bushels.

Speaking as a transportation man, Mr. Coleman said the facilities furnished by the grain trade, including the co-operative organisations for the distribution of the Western grain crop, were on the whole the most economical and the most efficient in existence in any producing country. If there were abuses, he said, they should calmly and rationally consider the best method of correction, and only discard existing machinery as a last resort.

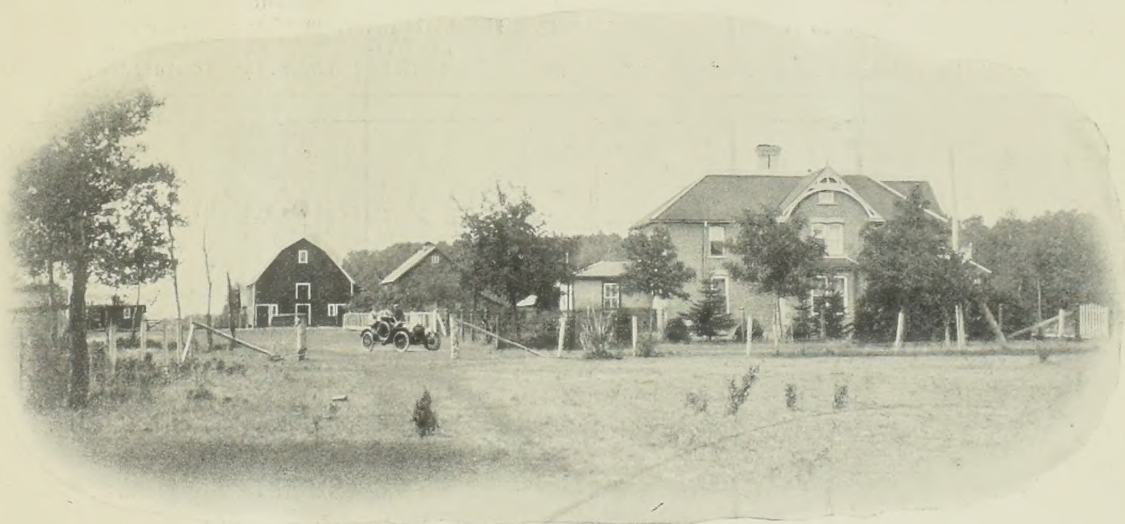
Referring to the shipment of grain over the C.P.R. from September 1, Mr. Coleman said on an average 1,016 cars were loaded each day in Winnipeg for transportation east, which meant that a loaded train left there for the Lakes every 45 minutes during the 91-day period.

—* *—

The *Nugget*, the pioneer newspaper of the gold and silver mining camps of Northern Ontario, published at North Bay, Ont., has issued an elaborate gravure gold mining edition, with maps and illustrations of the mining area.

The Cunard Company announce that Mr. A. D. Mearns has relinquished his position as general manager of the company. Mr. Mearns joined the Cunard Company as secretary in August, 1898, and was appointed sub-manager and secretary in October, 1906, and general manager in May, 1907. He retains his seat on the board, of which he was elected a member in February 1918.

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